

1A
Methods for the determination of vanillin. N. E. Zel'zon and P. S. Boldyreva.
Izv. Nauch.-Issledovat. Khim.-Farm. Inst. 1931, 27(7) Chem. Ind., 1932, II,
257. Known methods are reviewed. The authors recommend the following new
method: 1.5 g. vanillin in 80 g. H₂O and 2 g. metanilic acid in 12 cc. N NaOH are
decompd. with 13 cc. N HCl. The ppt. vanillametanilic acid contains 49.51% vanillin.
About 0.81% of the vanillin compd. with metanilic acid remains dissolved in the mother
liquor.

7
M. G. Moore

Soviet "Super-Green." R. I. Zelikman and O. B. Popova. *Kvantofoticheskaya*, No. 11, 320. A film called Orthospecial and of the type of Supergreen of Kodak A-O, is sensitized with 2,2'-diethyl-3,4,3'-A-dibenzoylcarbazoyanine, p-toluenesulfonate, prepared by Levkova (in the NIKFI Lab.). L. G. S. Brooker.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Caoutchouc, Natural and
Synthetic. Rubber.

H-31

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83650

Author : Zehl

Inst : -
Title : The Rubber Industry in German Democratic Republic.

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 1, 52-53.

Abstract : A brief description of the present state of the rubber
industry in GDR and the outlook for its development.

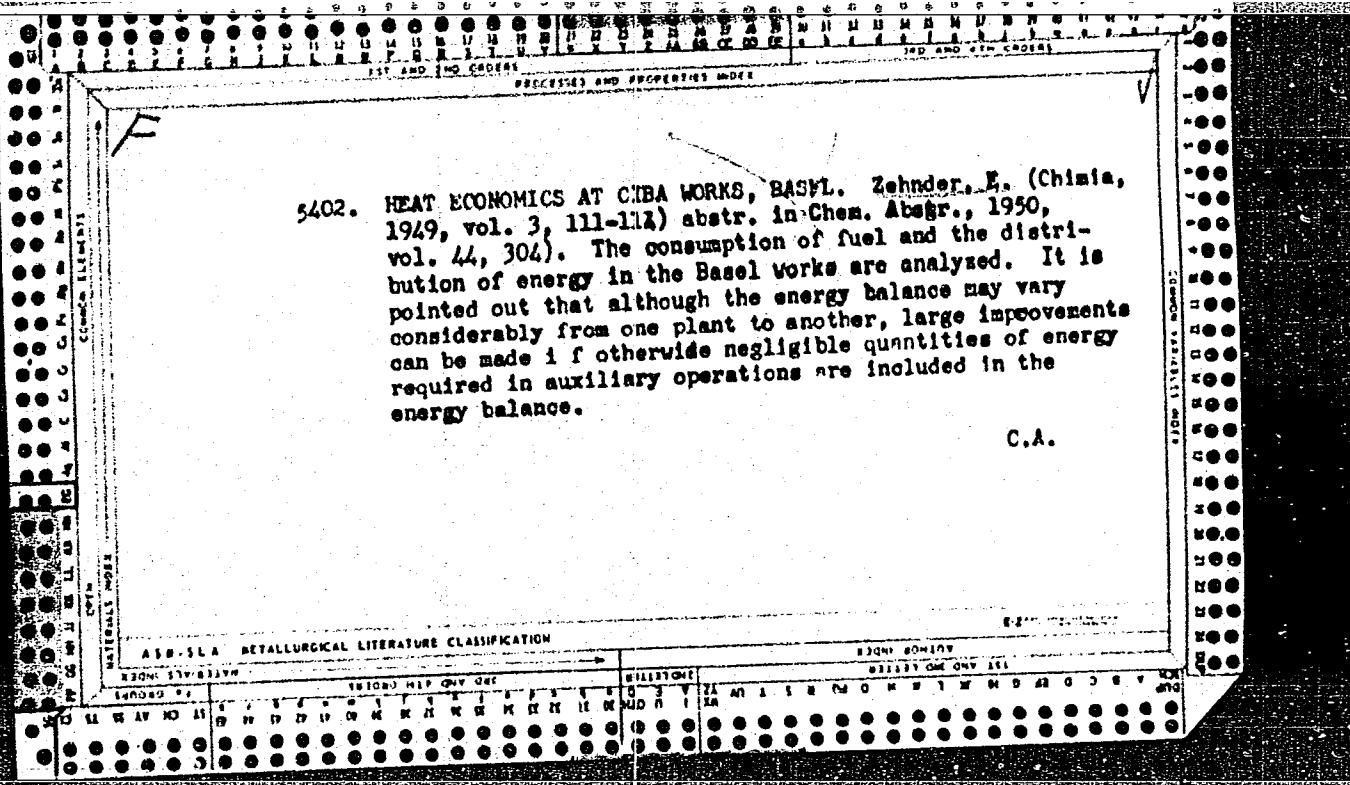
Card 1/1

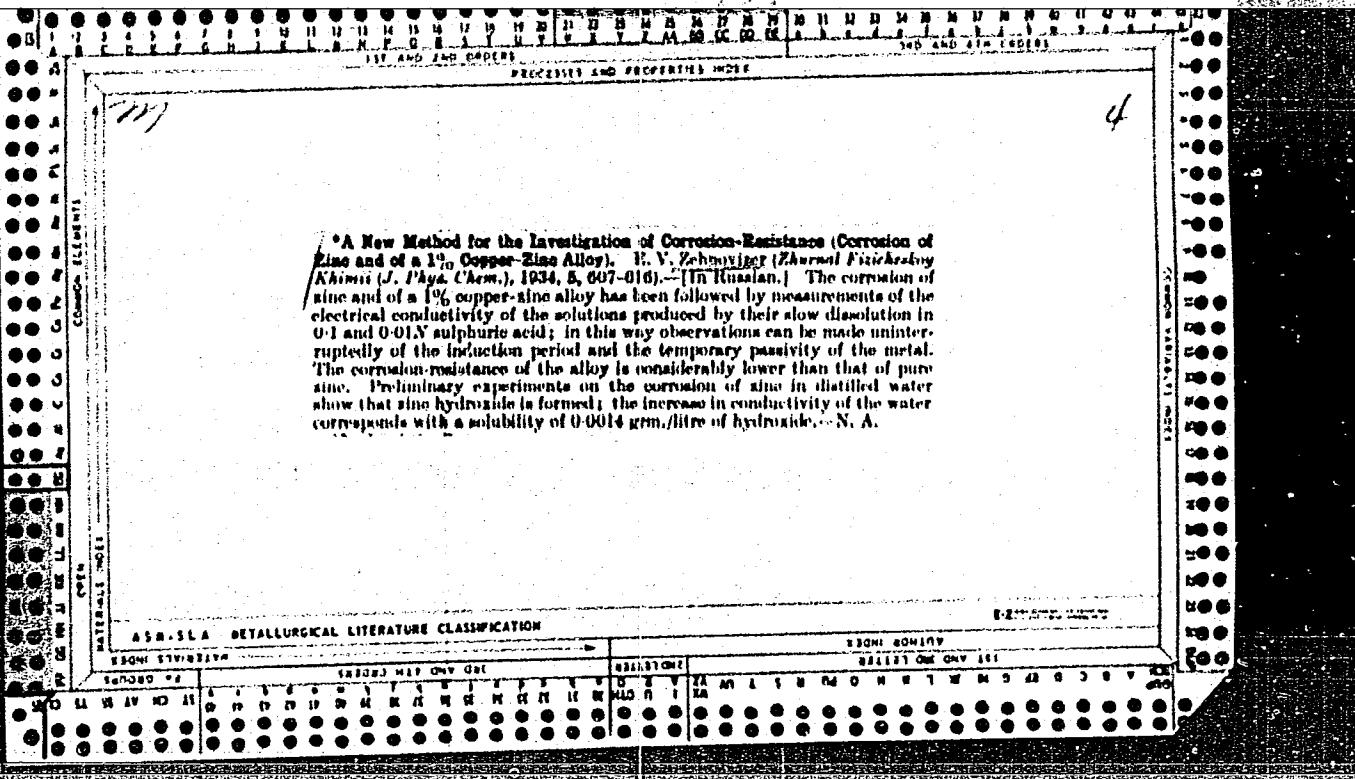
1. ZEHLUDKOV, A. G.
2. USSR (600)
3. Lumbering
4. Economic effectiveness of the mechanization of lumbering operations.
Mekh. trud. rab. No. 10 - 1952.
5. Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Library of Congress, February, 1953. Unclassified.

The structure of metallic layers formed by condensation of metallic vapor on a cold surface. M. Ya. Gers, I. Zelmanov and A. I. Shablikov. *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 6, 325-34 (1933) (in German).—Investigation of layers of Ni, Fe, Cd and Hg by electron reflection by the reflection method show that the layers consist of small crystals differing from the ordinary metals only in having a higher degree of dispersion. The lower-melting metals form the larger crystals.

Louis Goldman.

AMERICAN METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





Cd

Synthesis of spiro[4.4]nonane. N. D. Zefimskii and N. V. Elagina (M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State Univ.), *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.*, **49**, 568-71 (1945). — To extend the knowledge concerning the phys. and chem. properties of the simplest spiro hydrocarbons, spiro[4.4]-nonane (**I**) was synthesized. To a mixt. of 10 g. HgCl_2 in 100 cc. cyclopentanone and 20 g. fine Al shavings and 100 cc. dry benzene refluxed with const. shaking for 2 hrs., were added 85 cc. H_2O and 150 cc. benzene. Redistilling for another 2 hrs., filtering hot with suction, extg. the ppt. with benzene, distg. the combined filtrates and washings until the temp. of the vapors reached 120-5°, cooling the residual thick yellow oil with ice, and inducing crystn., by the addn. of petr. ether gave 31.9 g. (31.5%) 1,1-di-spiro ketone distd. The distillate was satd. with anhyd. K_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 , the ketone sept., dried with fused K_2CO_3 and K_2CO_3 , the yield of spiro[4.4]nonan-1-one (**V**) was 12.4 g. (89.0%), b.p. 202-3°, n_D^{20} 1.4770, d_4^{20} 0.8842, M/R 39.63 (calcd. 39.37). **V** (34 g.), 27.3 g. NaBH_4 (**VI**), and 42 cc. EtOH were refluxed for 6 hrs. on an oil bath and maintained at 120°. The EtOH and remaining **VI** were removed by distn., the temp. of the bath being raised to 140°. The residue was satd. with solid EtOH and the upper layer, consisting of the hydrazone, was scpd. from the aq. lower layer. The product was dried with molten KOH at 100° to yield 35.4 g. of the hydrazone (**VII**) of **V**, a thick yellow oil (no phys. consts. given). A mixt. of 35.4 g. **VII**, 2 g. freshly fused KOH, and a small lump of platinized charcoal was heated on a metal bath, the temp. of which was raised gradually; at 180° a vigorous decompr. of **VII** took place. The main amt. of hydrocarbon distd. at a bath temp. of 185-90° and a vapor temp. of 153-5°; to complete the distn. the bath temp. was raised to 200°. The distillate was distd. repeatedly over fresh catalyst. The product obtained was washed with 50% HOAc, water, 5% KOH, again with water, and dried over fused K_2CO_3 . After fractional distn. over Na, 21 g. **I** (68.7%) was obtained, b.p. 150.2-6.7°, n_D^{20} 1.4612, d_4^{20} 0.8631, M/R 39.52 (calcd. 39.30). **I** is a colorless mobile liquid with an odor similar to that of the terpenes.

Bernard Wolnak

AIA-1A. METALLURICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REPRINTED MATERIALS

ECONOMIC EVIDENCE

SECONDARY USE

MANUFACTURE

SECOND DOMAIN

SECOND ONE OVER ALL

INDUSTRIAL USE

PRIMARY USE

MANUFACTURE

SECOND DOMAIN

SECOND ONE OVER ALL

Past and future development of some problems in the field of organic chemistry in the U. S. S. R. N. D. Zelinskii, Izdat. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1959, 1960; V. I. Tikhonov, *Usp. Khim.*, 34, 1021 (1965) discusses wholly contact catalytic processes, hydrocarbons, alkyl acetate, isobutanol, synthetic fibers and wood products.

H_2SO_4 was washed, dried, powdered and mixed well with water (15-20% of the press-powder) and 10-30% of formalin (35% CH_3OH), after which it was pressed at approx. 120° and at least 200 kg. sq. cm. pressure into transparent tan horn-like masses. Both H_2O and urea are suitable plasticizing agents; addition of strong acids, bases and salts is not recommended. Phenol to some extent increases plasticity and in small amounts increases the impermeability to water.

George Ayres

ASG-SLA - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ZEHNULA, Karel, inz.

Measurement of the thermal insulation of vacuum flasks. Sdel tech
10 no.12:464-465 D '62.

b1931

S/194/62/000/009/021/100
D201/D308

AUTHORS: Zehnula, Karel and Vepřek, Jaroslav

TITLE: A semiconductor transducer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 9, 1962, abstract 9-2-38 zh (Czech. pat., cl.
21a4, 77, 21c, 26, no. 98299, January 15, 1961)

TEXT: A design of a thermistor-type semiconductor transducer is
patented, distinguished by a heater placed inside the transducer.
The semiconductor layer is applied to the surface of the heater.
The insulator is an oxide layer. 2 figures. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

S/194/62/000/010/021/084
A154/A126

AUTHOR: Zehnula, Karel

TITLE: An electronic transducer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1962,
18 - 19, abstract 10-2-36 shch (Czech. pat., cl. 21g, 13/15, no.
100636, August 15, 1961)

TEXT: A patent is granted for the design of a mechano-electronic transducer with movable electrodes. The transducer consists of two parts connected by a sylphon. The movable electrodes are attached to two flat springs; these springs are twisted in different directions and are fixed to different parts of the transducer by their ends. Upon deformation of one part with respect to the other, the movable electrodes rotate about the axes of the springs and move in relation to the fixed electrodes. The springs also act as conductors. There is 1 figure.

M.Ts.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3

ZEL, M.

The problem of young fish and trawling.

P. 14 (MORSKO RIHARSTVO) (Rijeka, Yugoslavia) Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1958

30: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3"

ZEI, M.

"Some aspects of the fisheries of the Slovenian Littoral."

p. 301 (Morsko Ribarstvo) Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Rejeko, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) CL. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

ZEI, M.

"The International Congress on Fishing Implements in Hamburg."

p. 314 (Morsko Ribarstvo) Vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 1957
Rijeka, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

*ZEI, M.
YUGOSLAVIA/General Division - Scientific Institutions.

A-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25706

Author : Zei, M.

Inst : Institute of Marine Biology at Rovinj

Title : Institute of Marine Biology at Rovinj

Orig Pub : Bull. scient. Conseil acad. RFFY, 1954, 2, No 1, 6-8

Abst : In 1875, the University of Vienna established in Trieste one of the oldest marine biological stations in Europe. During World War I, the Trieste station interrupted its operations, and its equipment, collections, and library were transferred to a small marine station in Rovinj, founded in 1891. The latter was reorganized in 1931 as the Italo-German Institute of Marine Biology. The activities of the Institute included hydrobiological and ichthyological research, studies of protozoa, etc. The institute was destroyed in the course of the second world war, and the equipment taken out of it. In 1952, the

Card 1/2

YUGOSLAVIA / General Biology. General Hydrobiology.

B-6

Abs Jour : Rof Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, No 47657

Author : Zoi, M.

Inst. : Not given

Title : A Contribution to the Ecology of the Rocky Shores Around
Rovinj.

Orig Pub : Bull Scient Consocil Acad RPFY, 3, No 2, 53-54 (1956).

Abstract : A zonation of the tidal lands around Rovinj (Istrian Po-
ninsula, Adriatic Sea) is given. A high water, intermediate,
and low water (up to 1 meter depth) zones are distinguished.
With increasing temperature stability, salinity, and insu-
lation conditions as one descends to the water line, the
associations become more and more dependent on the terrain.
Thus within the limits of the high water zone only one
association is found (blue-green seaweeds, *Ligia italicica*)

Card 1/2

ZEIBA, J.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLANATION		507/2435
Lithuanian Geographical Institute	Geological Institute	Geographical Institute
Geographical Institute, L.	(The Geographical Yearbook, I) Vilnius, 1953. vol. 2.	Geographical Institute, L.
Boris Alija Lietuvos.	1700 copies printed.	Boris Alija Lietuvos.
Distributing Agency: Lithuanian Geographical Institute		
Editorial Board: A. Ramužas, E. Matulėnas, Editor-in-Chief; K. Raudys,		
V. Chomski (Vice President), V. Šedelis (Vice President), S. Masiulis, and S. Taurvytė.		
Reaching Ed. (Secretary), S. Masiulis		
PURPOSE: This book is intended for geographers and for the general reader interested in the geography of Lithuania.		
CONTENTS: The first volume of the Geographical Yearbook presents articles by 22 authors covering aspects of the climatology, geomorphology, geology, publication sectors, limnology, economic geography, etc., of Lithuania. The publication includes a section devoted to book reviews and a chronicle or scientific news. It also includes a section devoted to books written in English and Russian names. References appear in Lithuania with English and Russian names.	22	
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Klimas, I. Miller of the Margolin Dune at the Last Glaciation, as Seen in the Minija River Basin	309	
Šimaitė, V., and G. Konstantinas. Some New Data on the Interglacial Rivers Phenomenon of Northern Lithuania	321	
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Publications of the Geological and Geographical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR	404	
ATLASHE: Library of Congress (G1.G335)		

(17)

Laskin, Bognis?

Modified surgical therapy of stress incontinence. Ginek. Pol.
36 no.1:83-96 Ja '65

A case of amniotic fluid embolism. Ibid.:95-97

1. Z Oddziału Położniczo-Ginekologicznego Szpitala Miejskiego
w Tomaszowie-Mazowieckim (Ordynator lek. med. E. Dęjda).

ZEIBA, S: [REDACTED]

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

MOKSLIANI PRAVESIMAI.

ZEIBA, S.: VASILIAUSKAS, V. Some results of investigation of the Svete beds
of Upper Devonian (D 2/3) in Lithuania. p. 207.

Vol. 8, 1958.

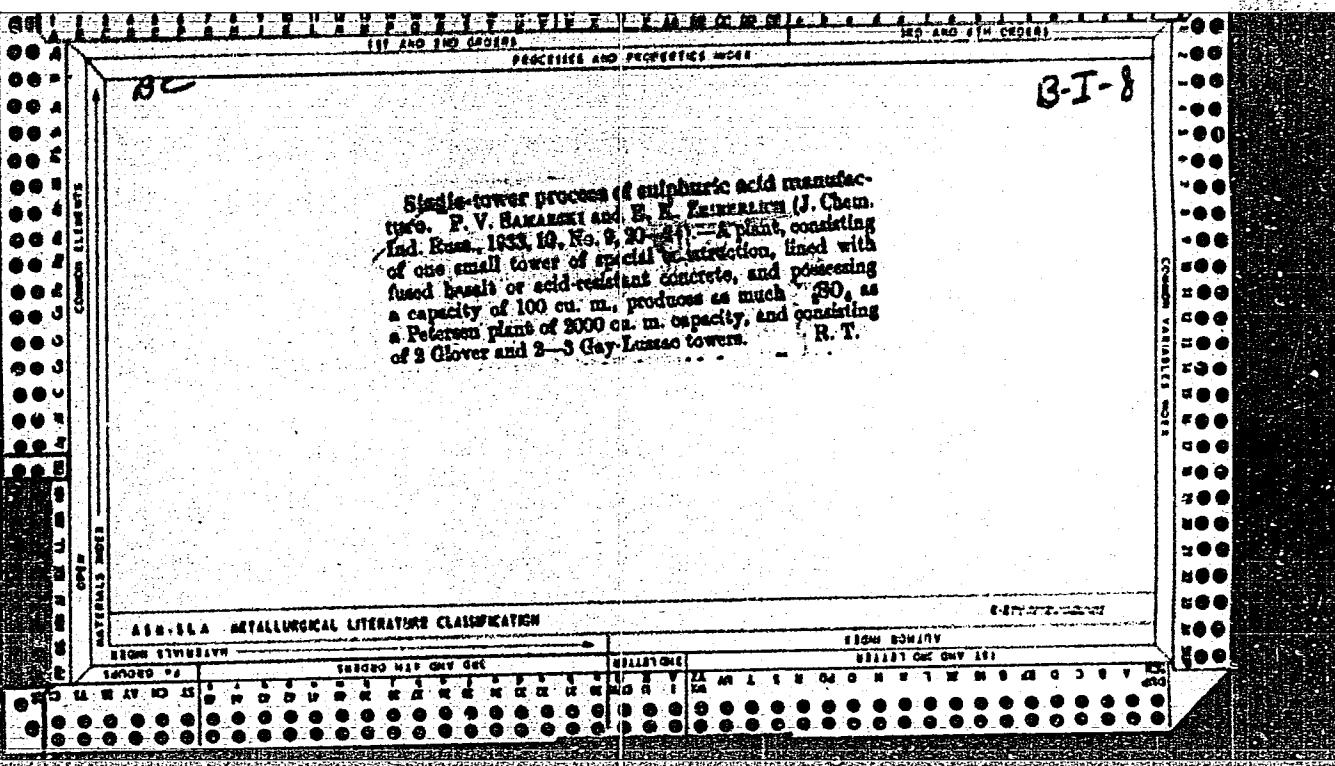
Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 3
March 1959, Unclass.

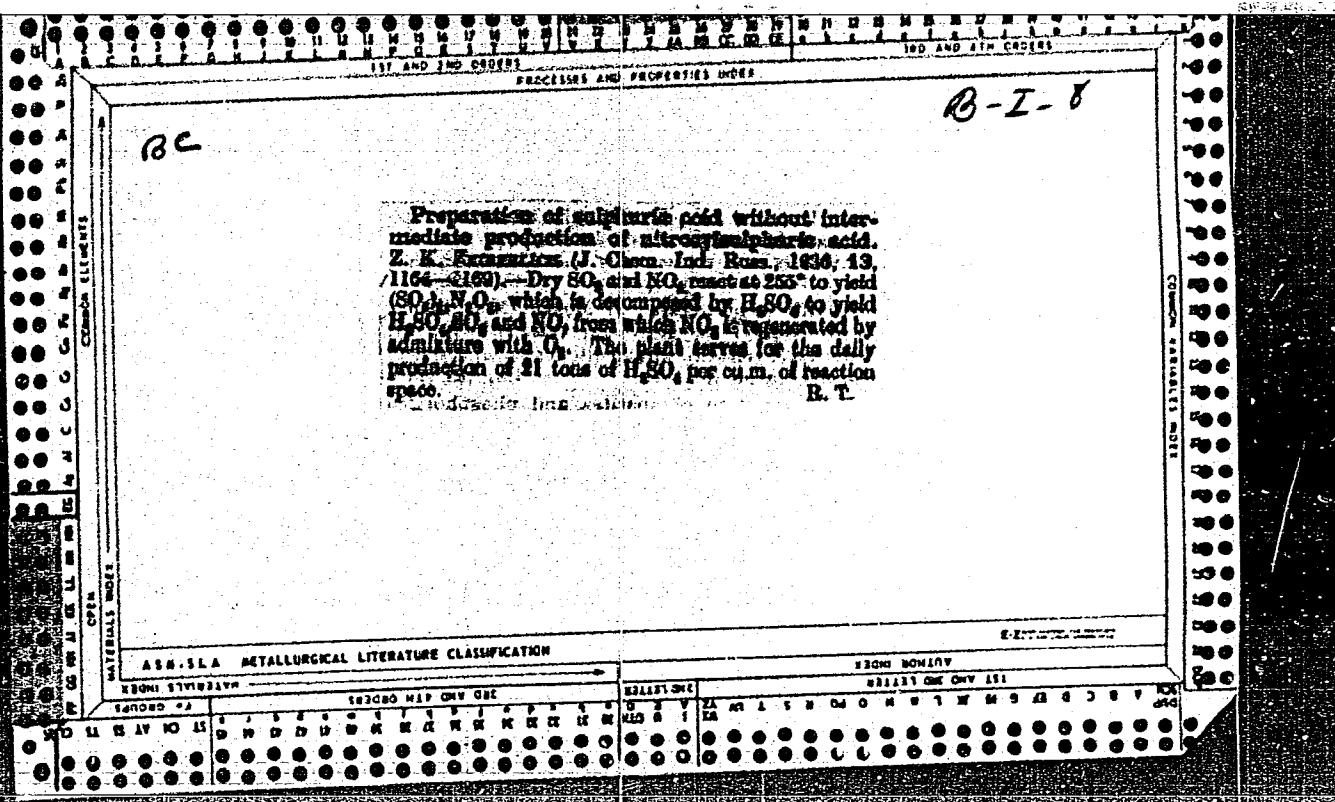
ZEIBA, S.

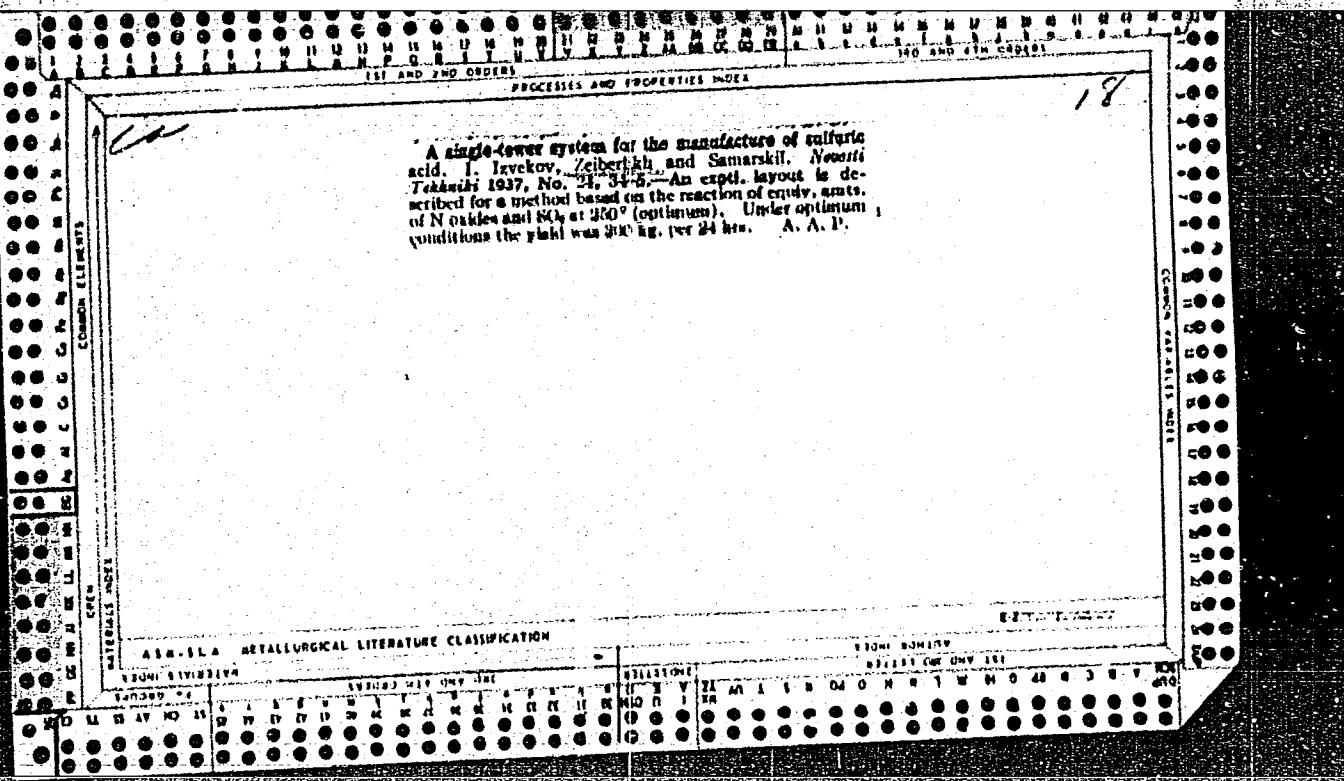
Some results of the investigation of the Suosa and Kupiskis (D1/3) strata in Subacius-Palevene area.

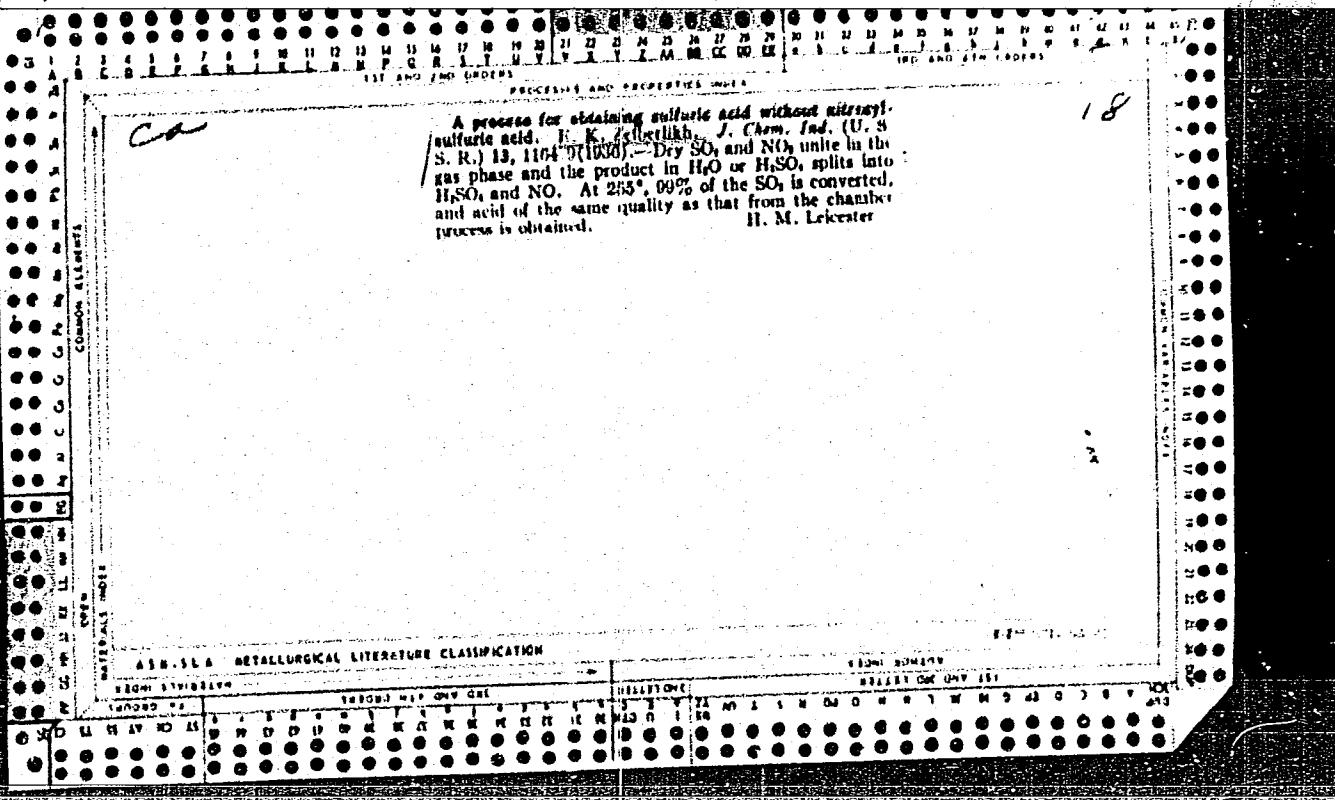
p. 95 (Lechemas, Gersonas) №. 2, 1957, Vilnius, Lithuania

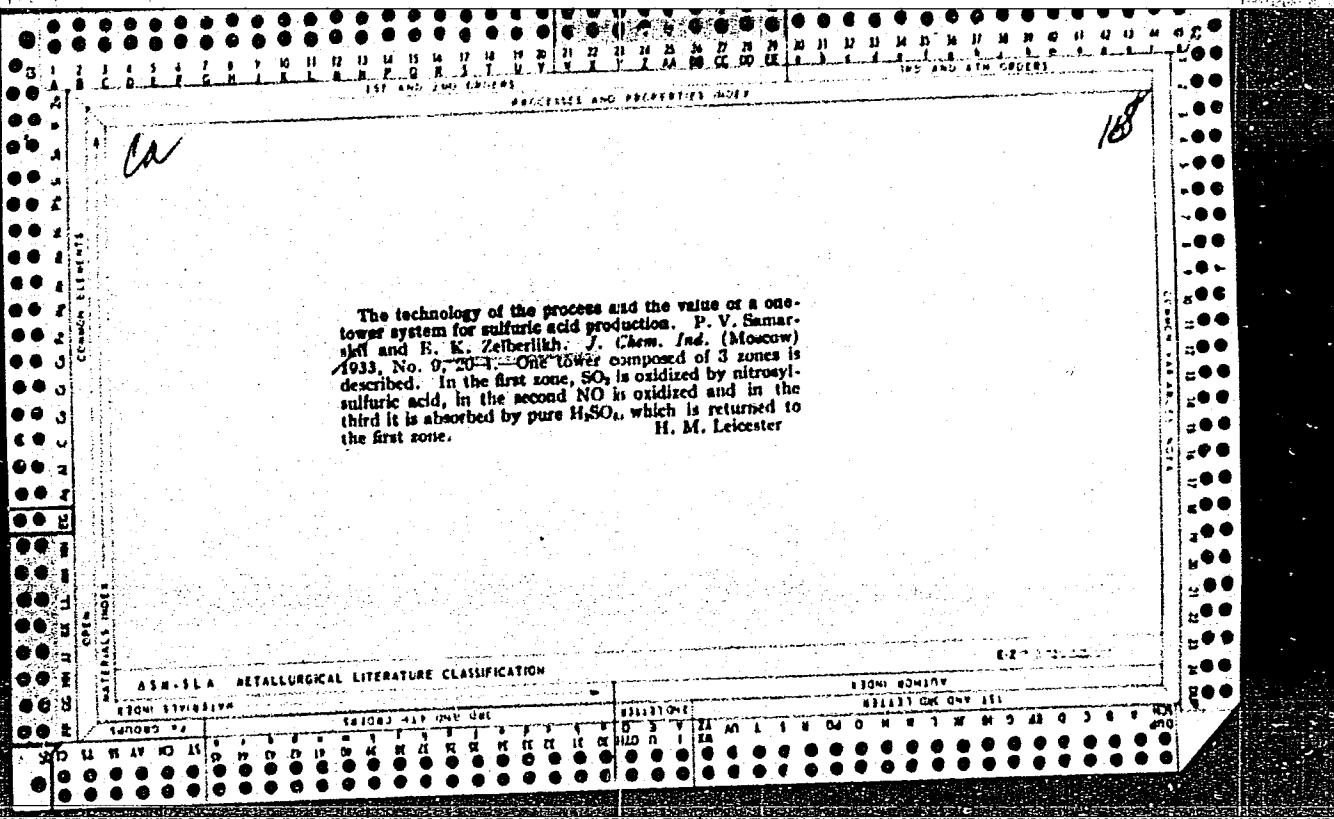
SO.: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

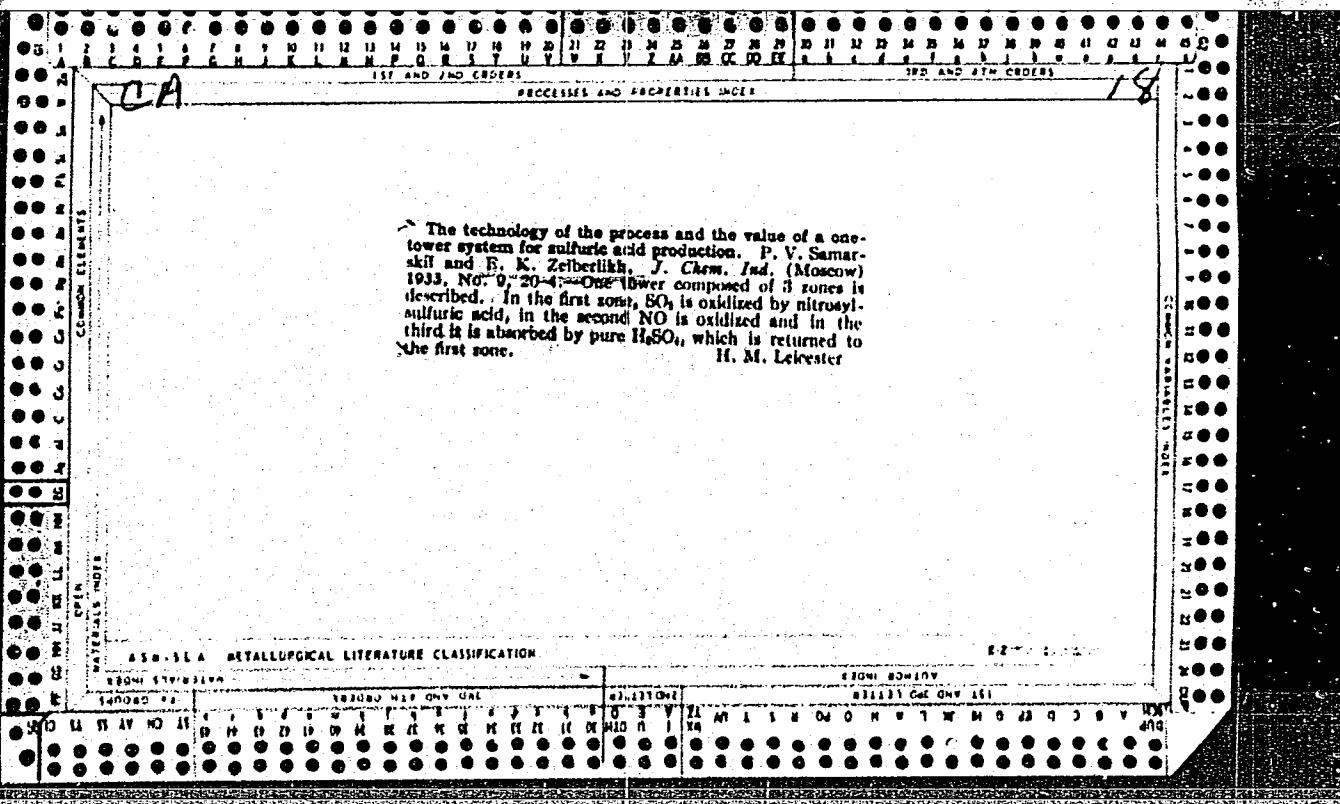


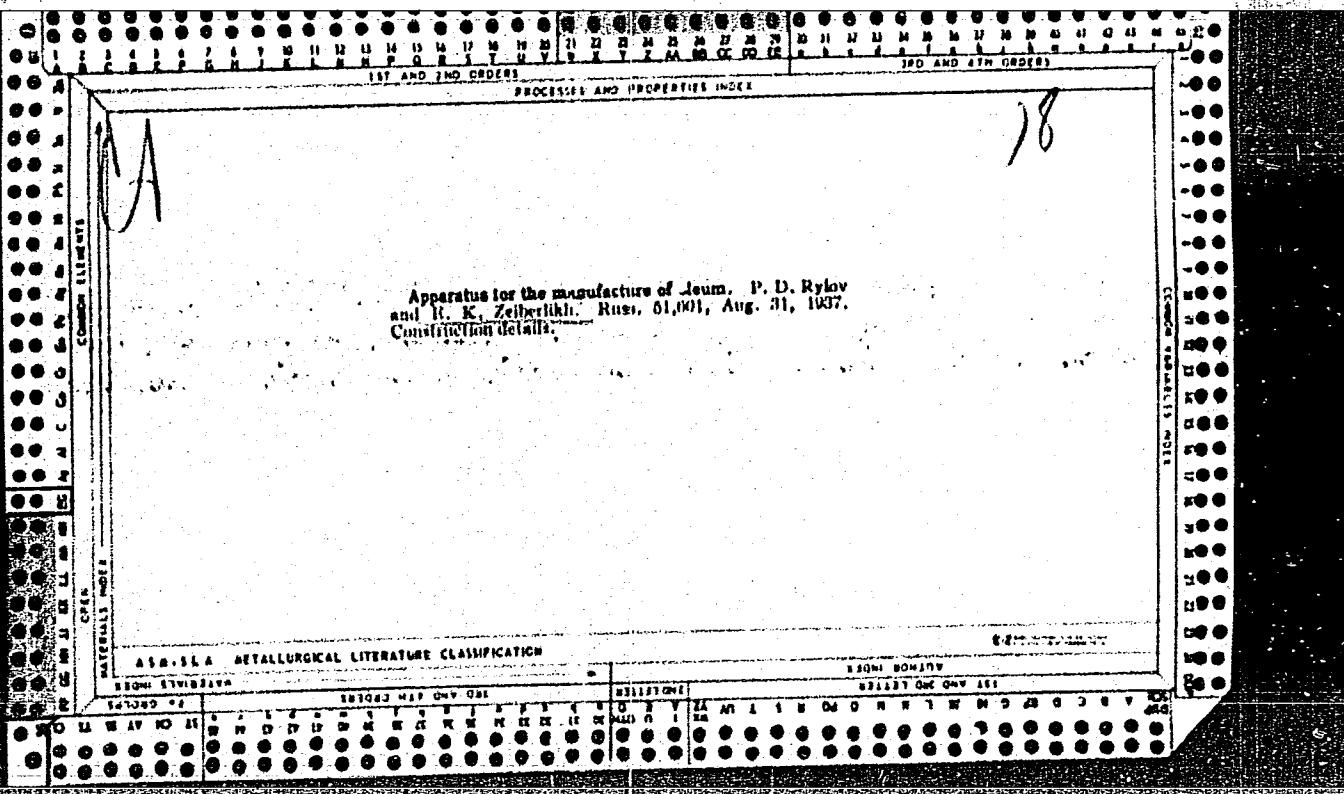


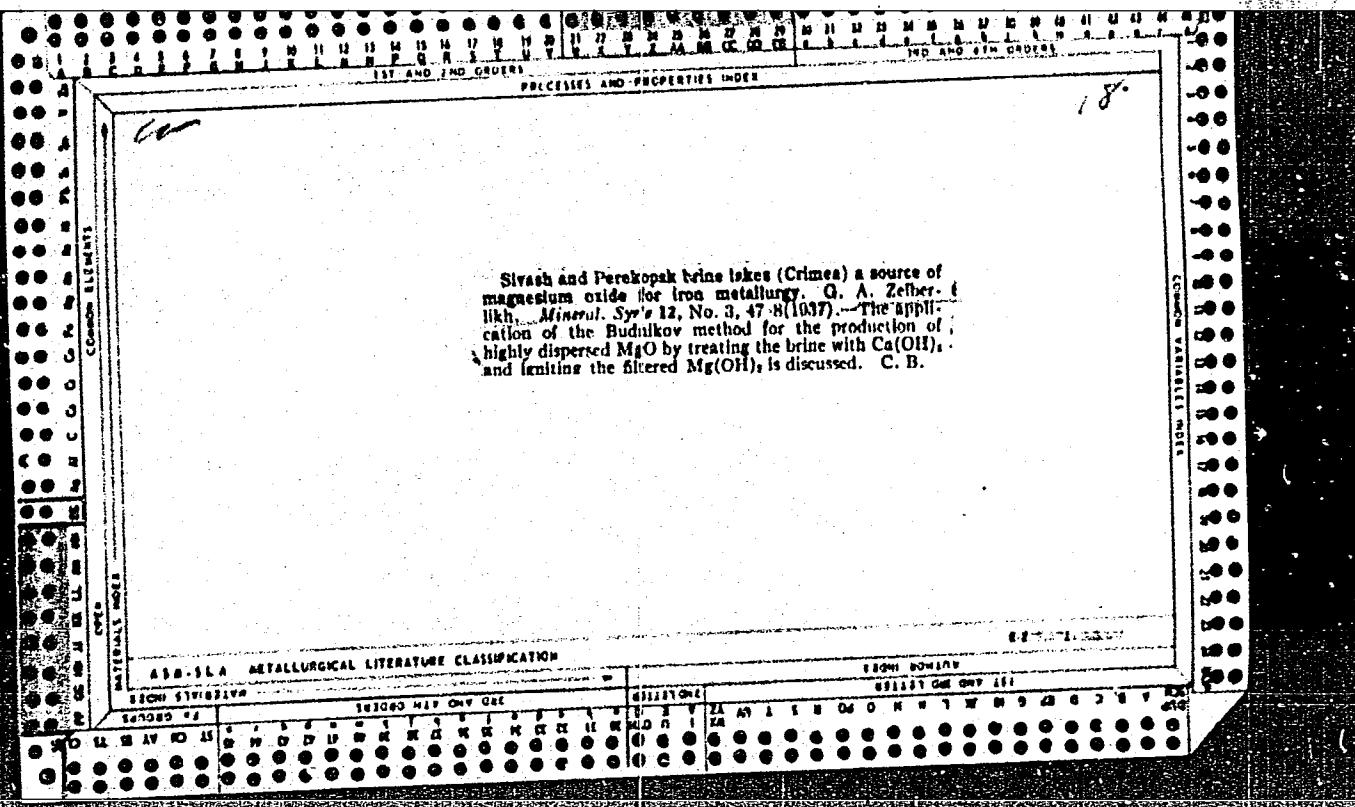












RUMANIA/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Bacteria
and Fungi

R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21399

Author : Popa, O., Zeicu, N.

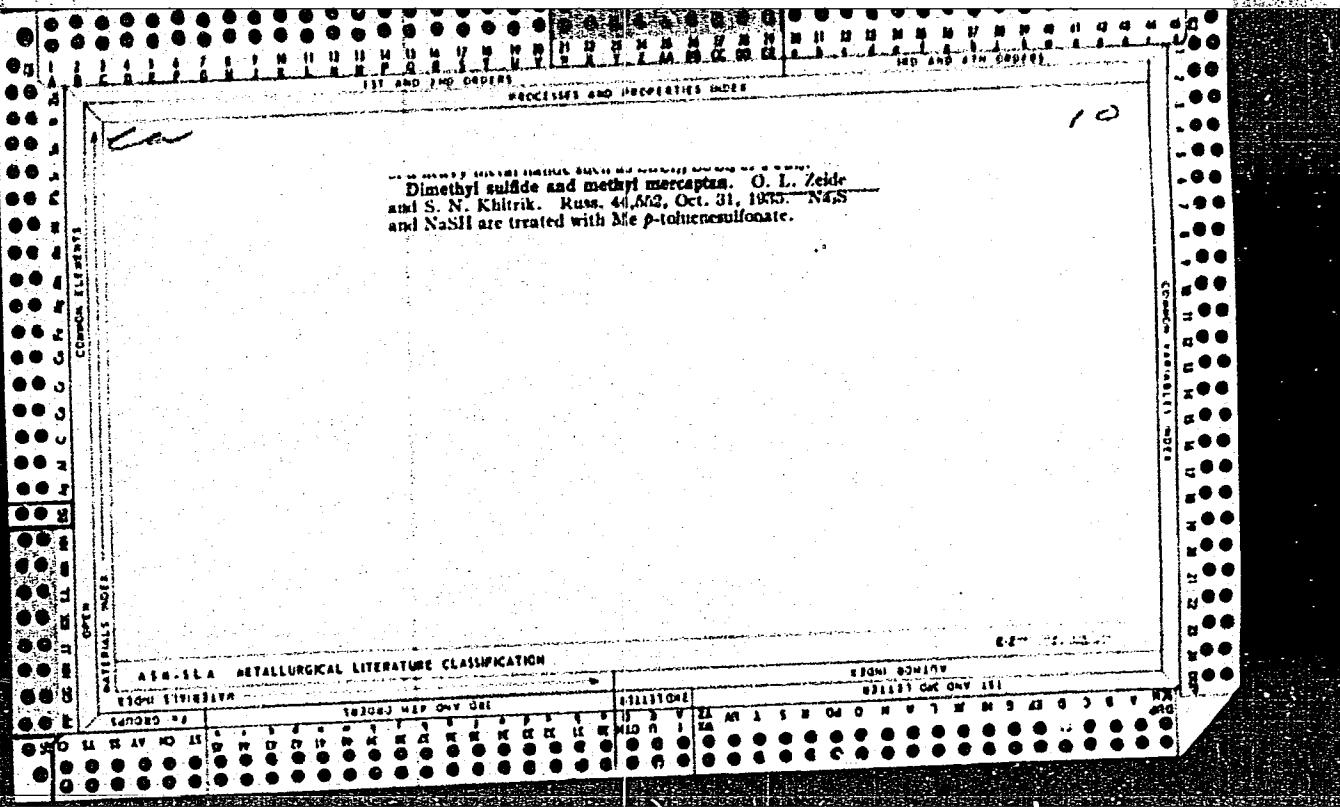
Inst :

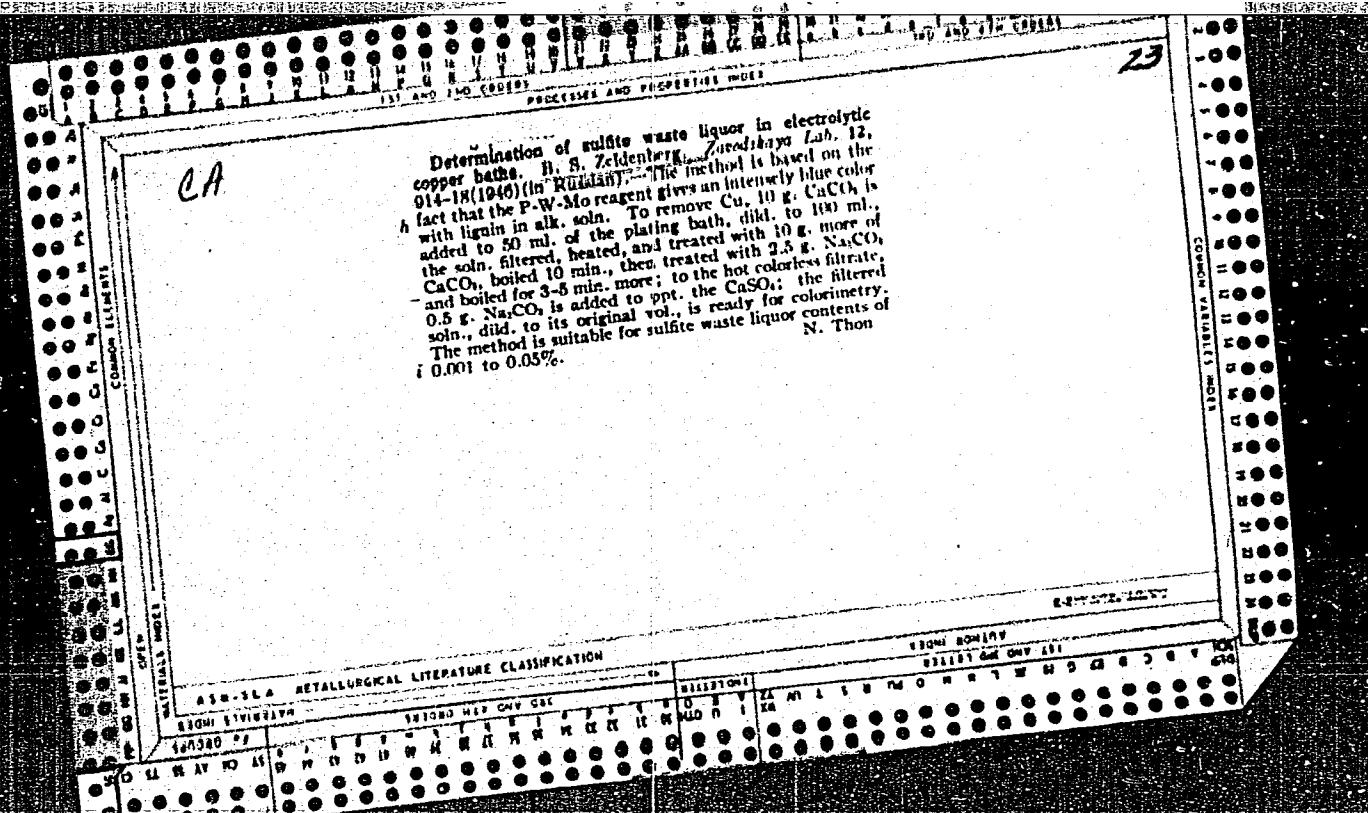
Title : The Etiological, Anatomicclinical and Epizootological
Study of Porcine Dysentery (Hemorrhagicnecrotic
Gastrocolitis).

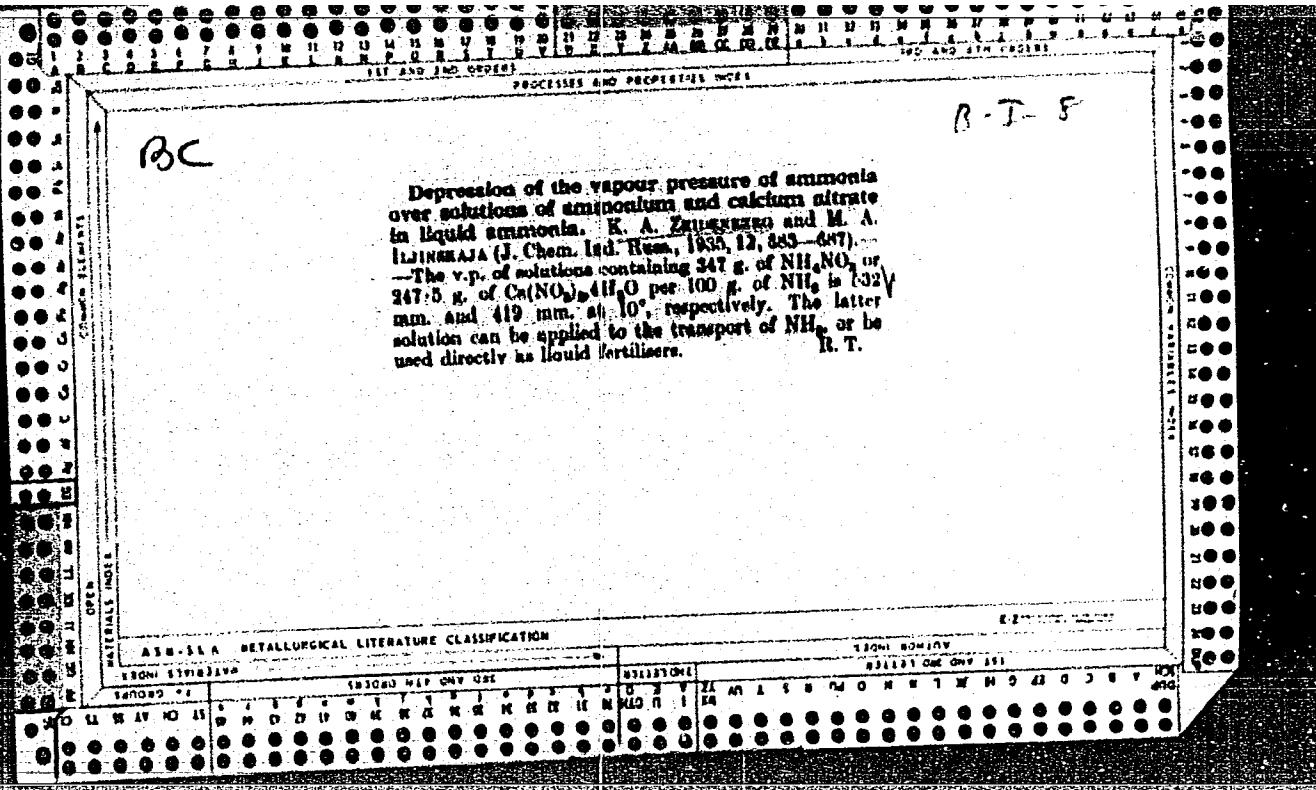
Orig Pub : Probl. zootehn. si veterin., 1957, No 8, 31-37

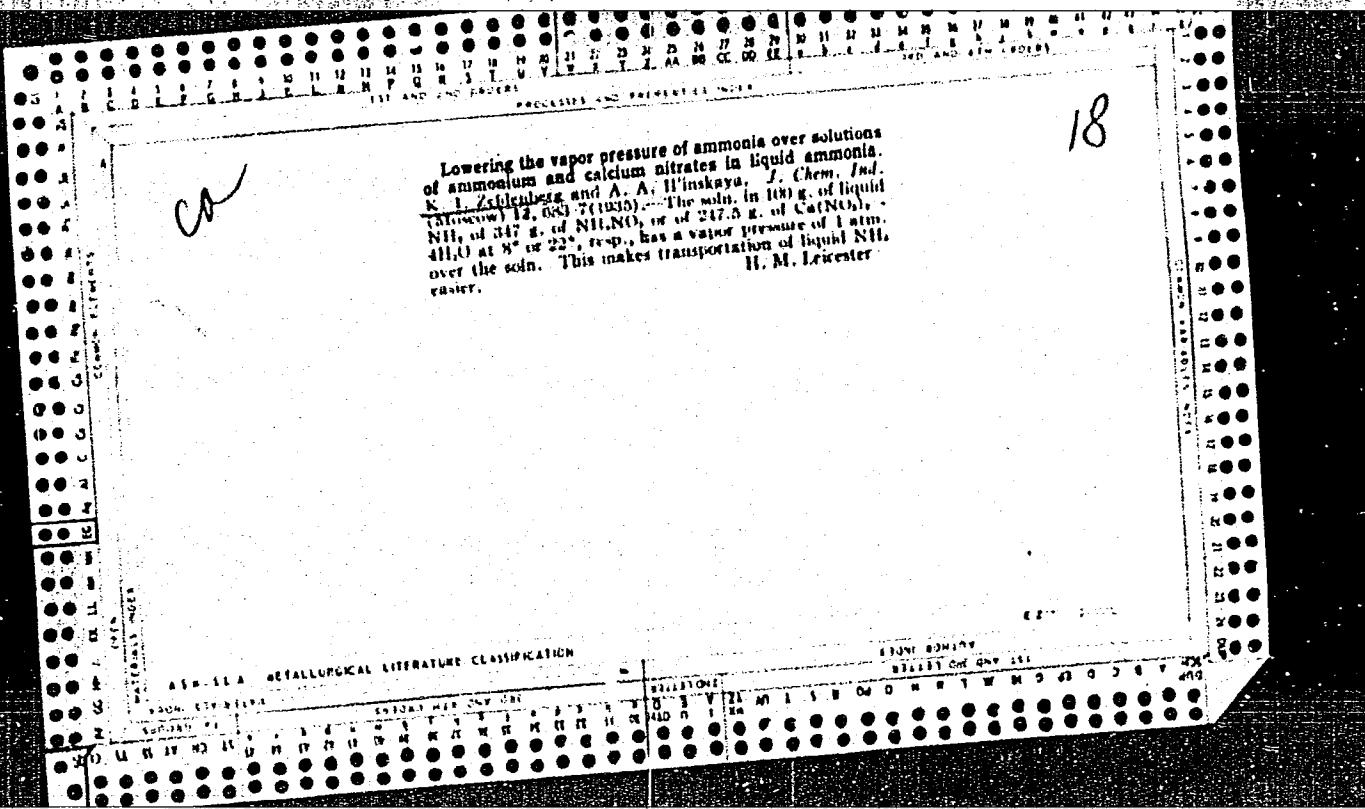
Abstract : No abstract.

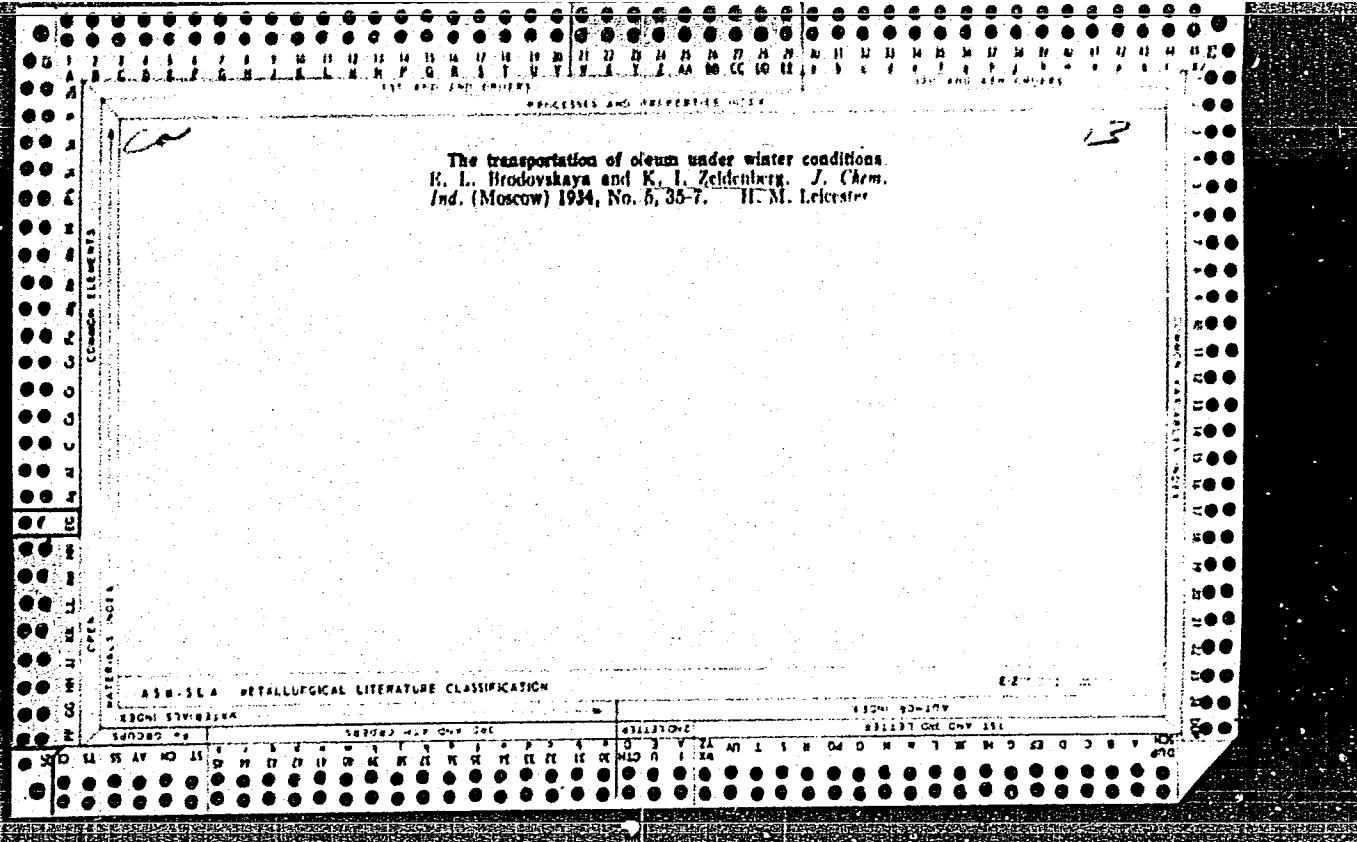
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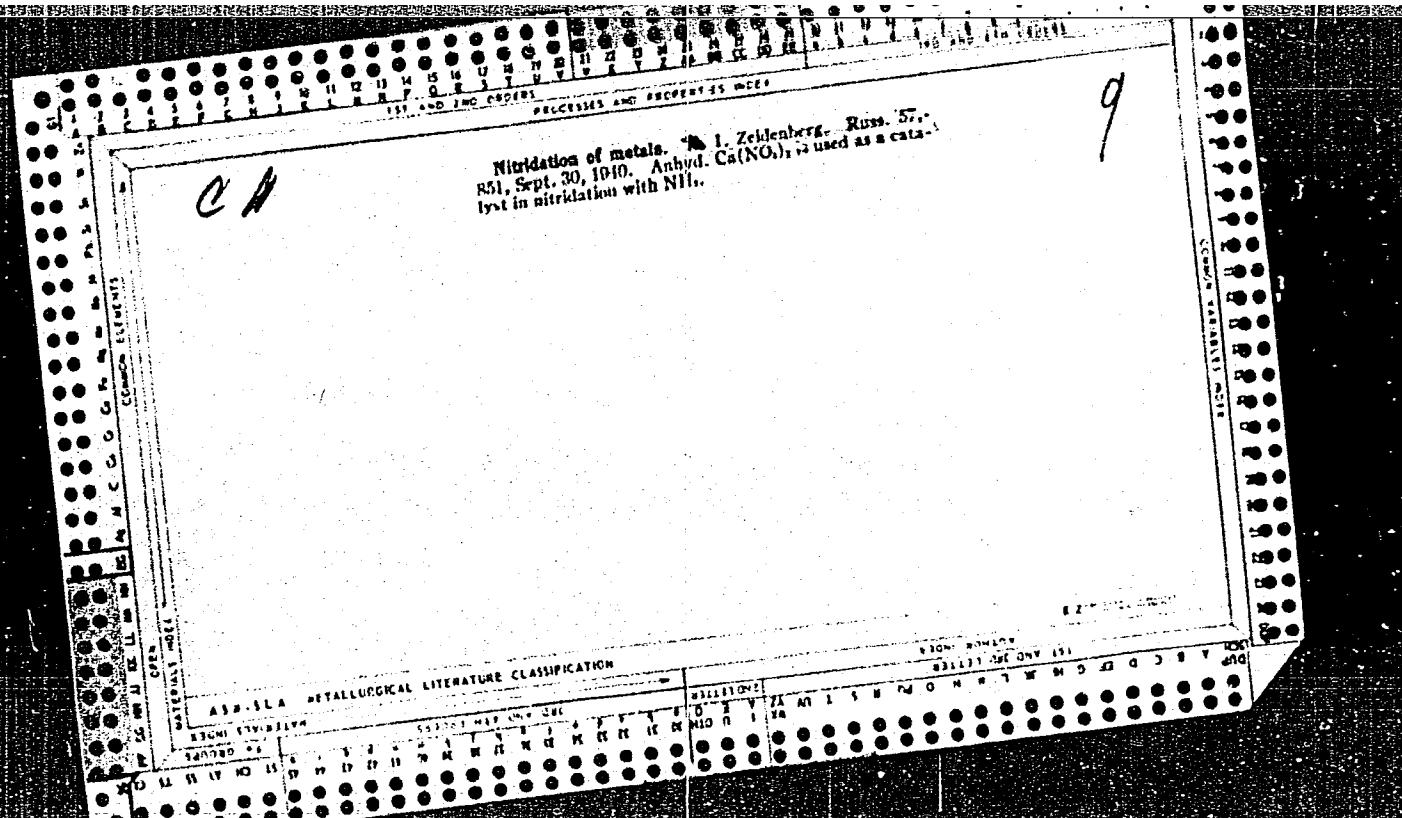


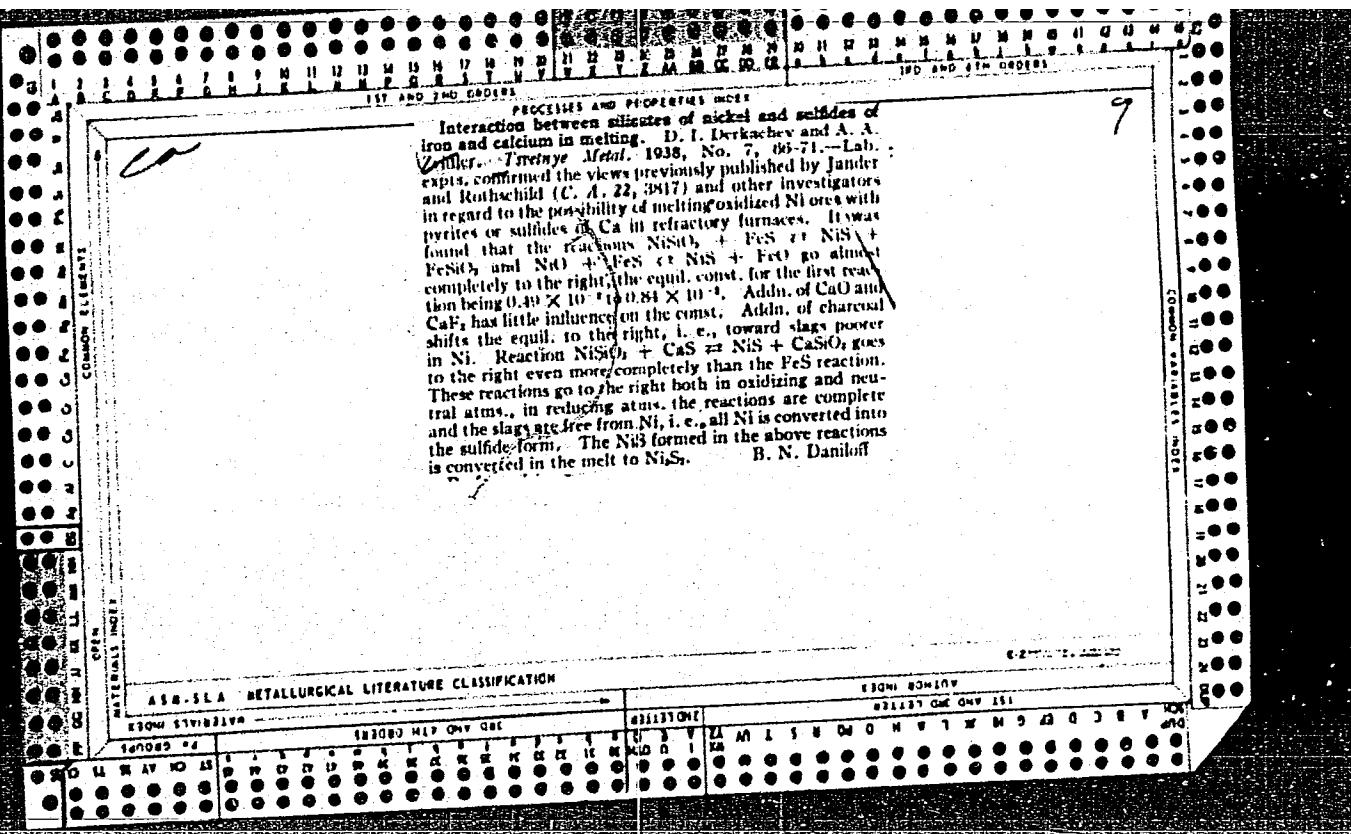


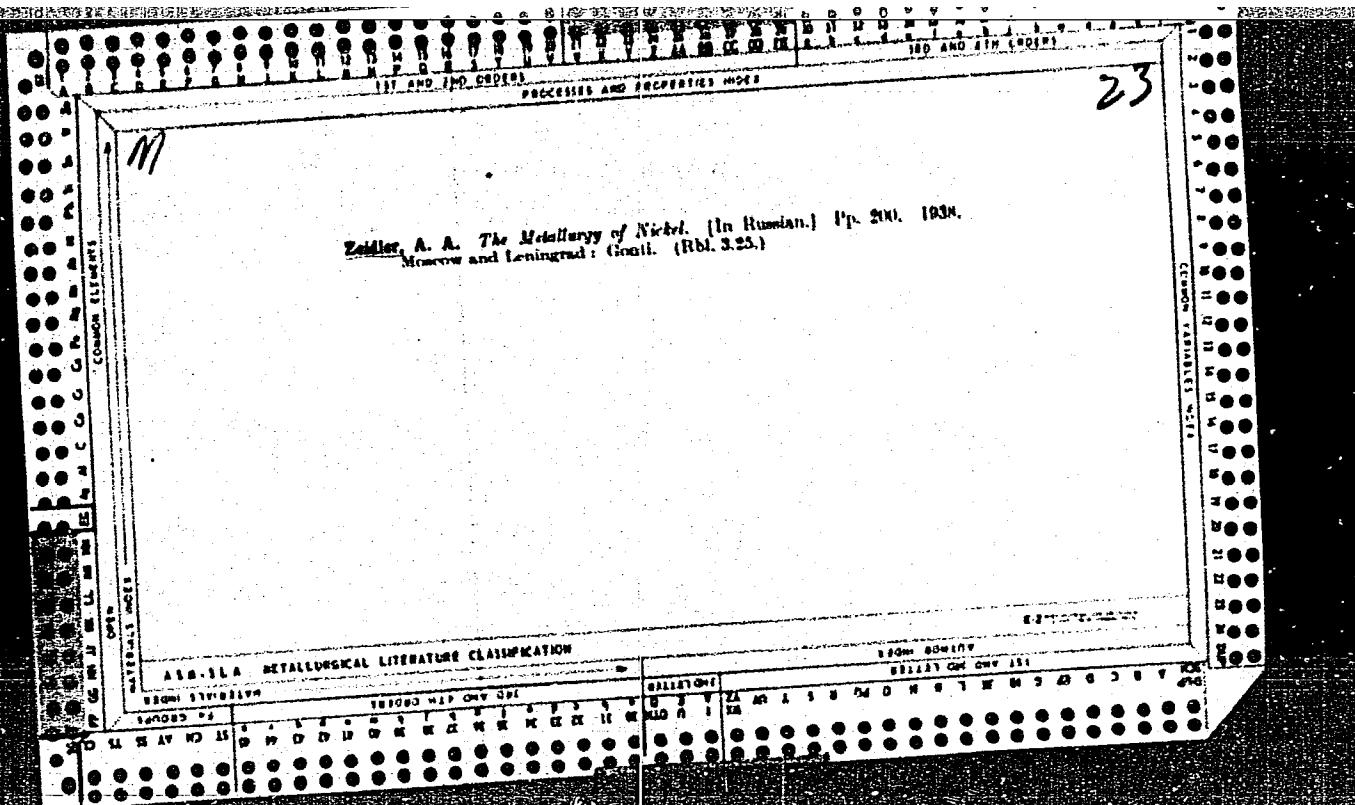












UHLMANN, W., Dipl.Ing.; ZEIDLER, H., Ing.

Designing machine tools with regard to easy maintenance.
Strojirenstvi 12 no.7:541-546 Jl '62.

1. Zentralinstitut fur Fertigungstechnik des Maschinenbaues,
Karl-Marx-Stadt (for Uhlmann). 2. Fachausschuss Instandhaltung
der KDT (for Zeidler).

UZECOSLOVAKIA

ZELNY, A.

SUNTYCH, F., ZELNY, A. (Affiliation not given.)

"The Czechoslovak Medical Congress On the Occasion of the Centenary of the Foundation of the Czechoslovak Medical Society and of the Journal of Czech Physicians."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Volume 15, No. 2, March 63,
p 47.

Abstract: The article deals with the program of activities planned by the authorities for the Czechoslovak Medical Society. It also states that the scientific level of the medical science in Czechoslovakia is high.
No references.

1/1

SHKOL'MAN, Ye.Ye.; ZEIDLER, I.I.

Kinetics of the reaction of polyesterification of ether acids of ethylene glycol and phthalic acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 26 no.11:1205-1212 N '53.
(MLRA 6:11)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lakokrasochnogo zavoda.
(Esterification) (Ethylene glycol) (Phthalic acid)

1. ZEIDLER, I. I.; SHKOL'MAN, YE. YE.
2. USSR (600)
4. Chemical Reaction - Mechanism
7. Mechanism of the first stage of the interaction of phthalic anhydride with polyhydric alcohols (glycol and glycerol) I.I. Zeidler, E.E. Shkol'man, Zhur.prikl. khim. 26 no. 4, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

ZEIDLER, I.I.; SHKOL'MAN, E.E.

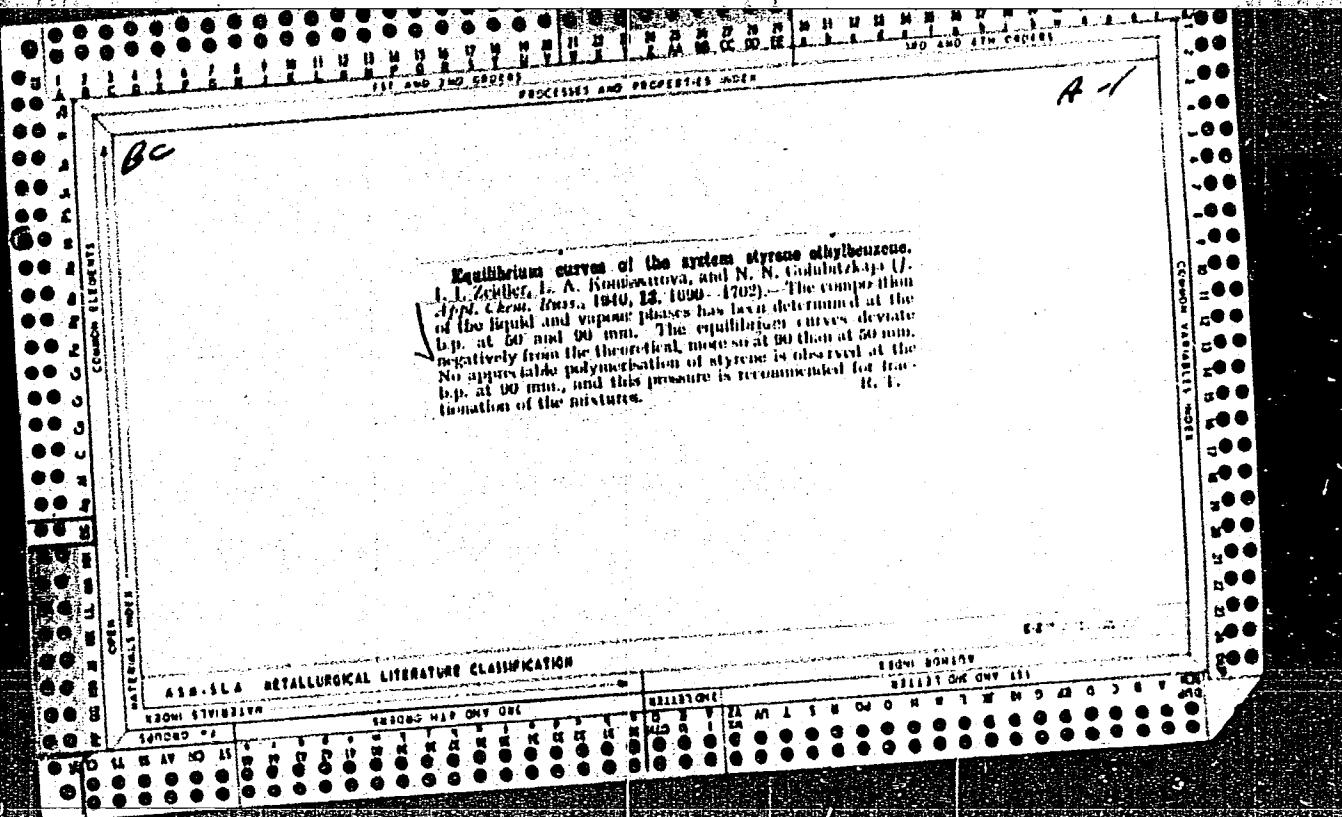
Kinetics of the reaction of polyesterification of di-ethers of glycerin and phthalic acid. Zhur.prikl.khim. 26 no.8:840-847 Ag '53. (MLR 6:8)

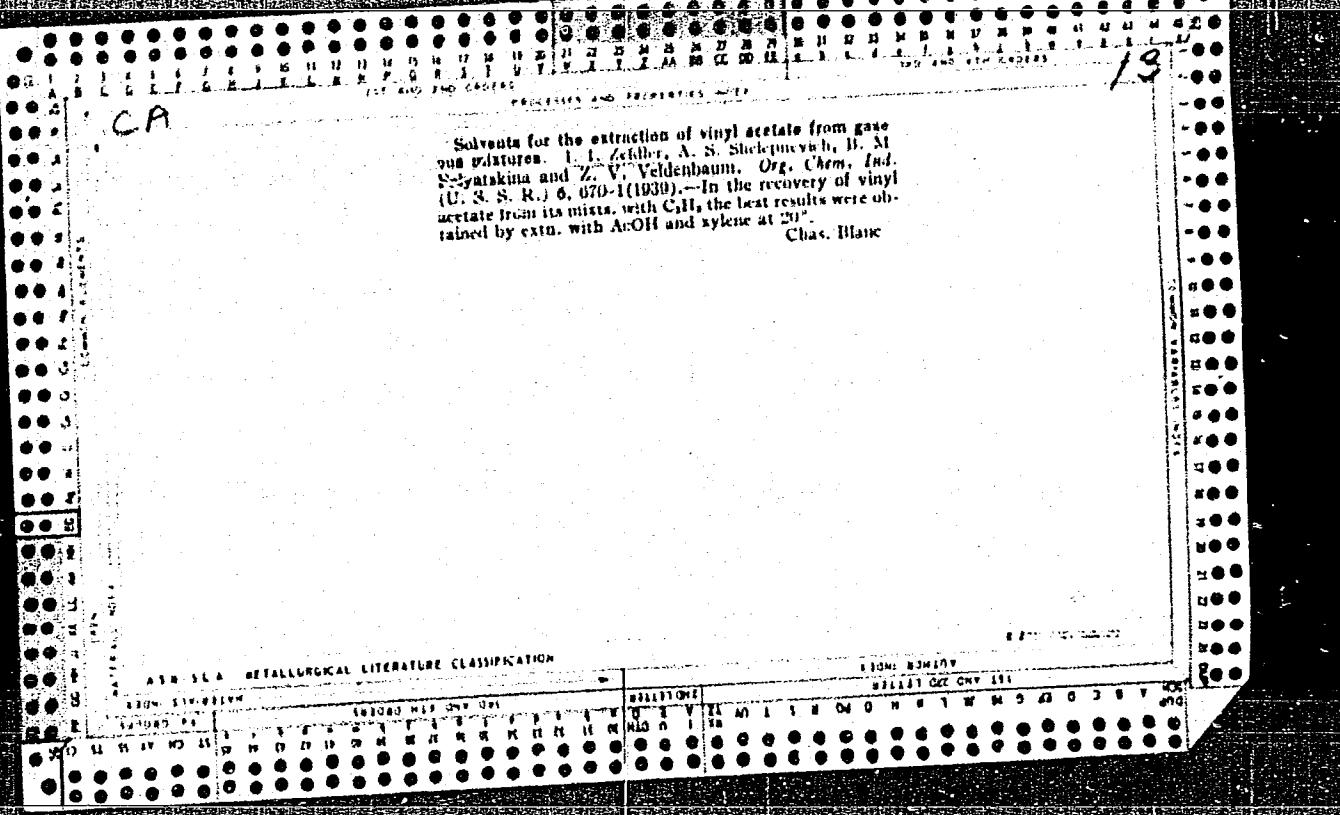
1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya Chelyabinskogo lukokrasochnogo zavoda.
(Esterification) (Ethers)

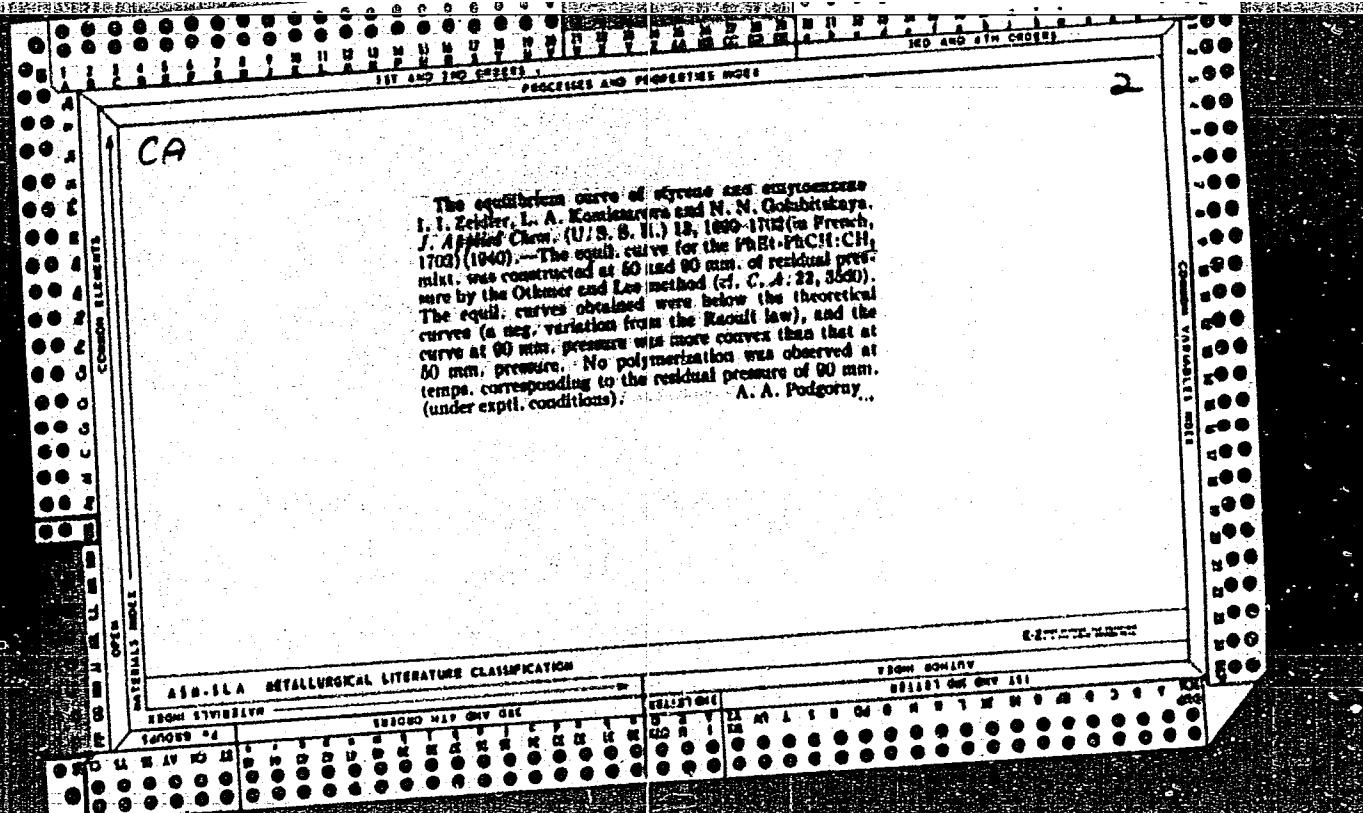
Process of formation of alkyl resins. I. Kinetics of the formation of acid esters in the reaction between phthalic anhydride and glycerol. B. R. Shkol'man and I. I. Zel'der (Chelyabinsk Pigment Plant). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 81-88 (1950); *J. Applied Chem.*

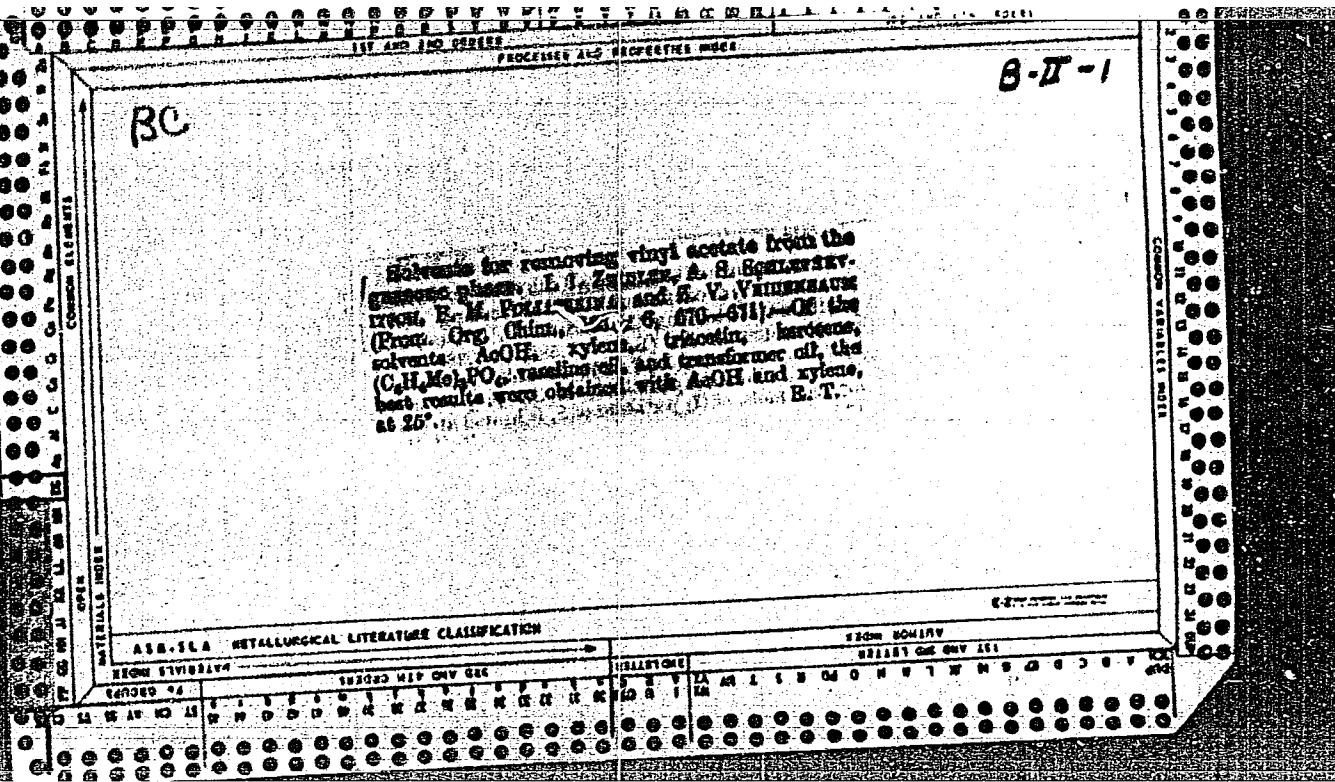
U.S.S.R. 23, 70-97(1950) (English translation).—The reaction between α -C₆H₅(CO)₂O (I) and glycerol (II) proceeds in 2 stages, esterification to acid mono- and diesters of phthalic acid, followed by condensation to polyesters. Expts. were made in the temp. range 140-80° with mol. ratios II:I = 1:1 to 1:3. Acidimetric titration of the products gave the total acidity A = (in % of the amt. of I introduced) sum of the free CO₂H groups of the acid esters + free I + free phthalic acid (III), and, by sep. titration, the acidity B of the resin; the amt. of free I (in % of the amt. introduced) is then $P = 2(A - B)$. During the 1st stage, $B = 50\%$ (actually somewhat higher, 51%, owing to the presence of some H₂O in II), and $P = 2(A - 50)$; the acidity due to the CO₂H groups of the products is during that stage, $N = d - P$, the fraction of I consumed in the formation of the esters is $2N$, and the amt. of I reacted (in % of the amt. introduced) is $F = 100 - A$. In the 1st stage, $F = N$, and in the 2nd stage, $F > N$, with $C = F - N$ = amt. of I bound in the neutral groups of the resin. On the assumption that one OH group of II can bind one anhydride ring, freeing one CO₂H group, the fraction (in %) of II reacted is $y = (2b/3a)F$, where a = initial no. of moles of II, and b = initial no. of moles of I, and the no. of moles of OH groups reacted is $x = 2bF/100$. For the 1st stage of the process, the 2nd-order rate equation is $dx/dt = k_1(a - x)(m - x)$, where n = no. of OH groups of II, and m = no. of anhydride rings of I involved in the

reaction. At const. $a + b = 2$, $a = b = 1$, $n = 2$, $m = 1$, the 2nd-order law holds at 100°, over the 1st half sec. of the reaction (up to $t = 0.0103$ sec) when the esterification predominates, with $k_1 = 0.0010$ equiv. in sec.⁻¹, falling to 0.00312 between $t = 0.010$ and 1.00, then condensation becomes significant. The constancy of k_1 over the 1st period indicates that esterification is much faster than the condensation, and is essentially complete before condensation develops significantly. However, some amt. of I escapes the esterification, e.g., at the end of the 1st 31 sec., $P = 7\%$, falling during the 2nd stage (condensation) to 3.4% at the end of 2400 sec.; during that interval, $C = F - N$ increases from 1.7 to 0.15%. At 180°, $k_1 = 0.00305$, and at 140°, $k_1 = 0.00271$; the mean 19°-temp. coeff. is 1.467. With this value, k_1 at 180° was calc'd. to 0.01222, in fair agreement with the exptl. $k_1 = 0.01237$. With $a = 0.667$, $b = 1.333$, at 160°, $k_1 = 0.00581$ (over 275 sec., up to $x = 0.008$), i.e. practically identical with the value detd. for $a = b = 1$. Consequently, the two primary OH groups of II are equiv. A very close value of $k_1 = 0.00576$ was found with a mixt. $a = 0.8$, $b = 1.2$. The activation energy E_1 is calc'd. to be 13730 cal./mole. In a mixt. $a = 0.5$, $b = 1.5$, at 180°, k_1 remains fairly const. over 360 sec. ($x = 0.816 = 0.00370$, but then increases markedly in the time interval 480-720 sec. ($x = 0.884 = 0.994$). On the assumption that this 2nd time interval corresponds mainly to formation of β -esters (esterification of the secondary OH group of II), i.e. $n = 1$, $m = 0.333$, the 2nd-order rate const., k_1 , of that β -esterification, at 160°, is calc'd. to be 0.000455, practically const. between 16.5 and 23 min. ($x = 1.0278 = 1.06602$, and, for the secondary OH, $x_1 = x - 1 = 0.0278 = 0.0002$). Esterification in the β position is thus considerably slower than in the α position and proceeds only to a limited extent. Detns. of the OH no. show absence of dehydration of II during the esterification stage of the process. N. Then









CA

4

Electroplating nonconductors. Jakob Zeidler, Austrian
165,317, Feb. 10, 1930. Nonconductors, especially small
articles, are electroplated or anodized in a drum in which the
electrolyte is circulated in alternating directions. F. E.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3

ZEIDMAN, M., ing.

Irregularity of slivers made of textile fibers. Ind text
Rum 14 no.10:444-447 S '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3"

ZENDMAN, M.

In regard to the theory of yarn twisting. p.424

INDUSTRIA TEXTILA. (Asociatia Stintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din
Romania si Ministerul Industriei Usoare)
Bucuresti, Rumania
Vol. 10, no.10, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC., Vol. 9, no.1, Jan. 1960
Uncl.

GRINDEA, M., prof. ing.; VALU, F., lector; ZEIDMAN, R., sef lucrari;
FOBST, T., asistent; IFRIM, S., asistent

Some aspects of finishing woolen materials. Ind text Rum 12
no.1:16-21 Ja '61.

1. Institutul Politehnic, Iasi, Catedra de tehnologie chimica
textila.

ZEIDMAN, Rita, lector; RINCY, Aurora; RADU, Floricica; PIENESCU, Valeria

Tinctorial characteristics of sulfur dyestuffs produced in
Rumania. Ind text Rum 12 no.12:508-509 D'61

1. Colectiv al cercului stiintific studentesc de pe linga
catedra de Tehnologie Chimica Textila.

GRINDEA, M., prof. ing.; ZEIDMAN, Ritta

"Reactive dyestuffs and their use in the textile industry"
by A. A. Harharov, I. Ia. Kalantarov. Reviewed by M. Grindea,
Rotta Zeidman, Ind text Rum 13 no.12:527-528 D '62.

ZELDMAN, R.

COUNTRY : ROMANIA
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Dyes, and Chemical Treatment of"
 ABS. JOUR. : ~~Chemie, No 17, 1955, No. 62137~~
 AUTHOR : Grindea, M.; Coman, L.; ~~Zeldman, R.~~
 INSTITUTION : Inst. politehn. Iasi
 TITLE : Investigation of the Wool Dyeing Mechanism While Employing Acid Dyes that Produce Uneven Dyeing.
 ORIG. PUB. : Bulg. Inst. politehn. Iasi, 1957, 3, No 3-4, 121-124

ABSTRACT : Acid dyes (D) attach themselves to wool by the electrovalent bonds in accordance with the Poray-Koshits positions, as well as in the case of uneven dyeing, in accordance with the Van der Waals forces. When dyeing is conducted in neutral media, these additional forces hinder the diffusion of D into the interior of fibers and at an extended processing, lead to the distribution of D on the external zones of fibers only, that may be detected on the cross-sectional profiles of fibers

Textile Materials.

Card: 1/2

H - 157

3

ABSTRACT : which appear as colored rings with undyed central portions. In acid media the above stated bondages are contracted which is revealed in a noticeable hastening of the diffusion. A subsequent treatment in neutral media restores the initial bondages, that is being proved by the observed changes in the fiber length when treated with phenol. The results of this investigation indicate ways of improving dye stability with regard to wet treatments. -- A. Matetskiy.

Card: 2/2

✓The mechanism of wool-dyeing with acid dyes with acid
equalization. Mihail Grindea, Lydia Coman, I. Bucurenciu,
Rita Zeidman and Tamara Forst. *Biochim. physiol.*

vol. 9, no. 3, 1974, p. 347-356. The effect of intermolecular bonds between
dyes and fibers in the acid wool-dyeing. Fibres are accom-
panied by lanolin. With acid equalization of the fiber coloration,
the dye with the highest affinity for the fiber goes during neutral
dyeing, which makes it possible to introduce the dye into the
fiber. The fiber is saturated with the dye in acid

COUNTRY	:	Rumania	H-34
CATEGORY	:		
ADS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	77063
AUTHOR	:	Griindea, M., Zeidman, R., and Forast, T.	
TYPE	:	Not given	
TITLE	:	New Advances in the Theory of the Acid Dyeing of Wool	
CRIG. PUB.	:	II-a Consf Tehn-Stiint a Iad Usoare Textile (Bucuresti), ASIT, 1957, 278-284	
ABSTRACT	:	A review paper (mechanism of the absorption of acid dyes by wool; chemical, hydrogen, and van der Waals bonding and the formation of such bonds during the dyeing of wool in acid and in neutral medium; fastness of the colors obtained; supershrinkage of dyed wool). The bibliography lists 12 titles.	
G. Markus			
CARD: 1/1			

ZEIDS, T.

The Patriotic War of 1812 in the history of the Latvian nation;
in memory of the 150th anniversary of the Patriotic War of
1812. Izv. AN Latv. SSR no.10:11-18 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Latvijas RSR Zinatnu akademijas Vēstures instituts.

(Russia—Invasion of 1812) (Latvia—History)

ZEIDS, T.

Battle of Ergeme and its historical significance. Vestis Latv ak
no.7:3-9 '61.

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija, Vestures instituta.

(Latvia—History)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3

ZEIDURS, E.J. . (Aluksne Latviyskoy SSR)

Simplification of medical records. Sov.zdrav. 15 no.4:27-31
Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(RECORDS, MEDICAL,
simplification (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3"

ZELENKOVA, V. V.

Chem 16s

V.48 25 Jan 54

Organic Chem

Catalytic hydrogenation of furan compounds and its significance in organic synthesis. A. A. Polomarev and V. V. Zelenkova. Uspeshki Khim. 20, 589-620 (1951). Review with 279 references and tables of derivs. G. M. K.

Chem 4

(2)

AF
1.22.54

ZEIFER, K.M., inzh.

Sprayers with funnels used for painting parts. Mashinostroitel'
no.12:32 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Spray painting)

Z. E. I. F. R.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Soil Science. Soil Biology.

I-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22471

Author : Zeifert

Inst :

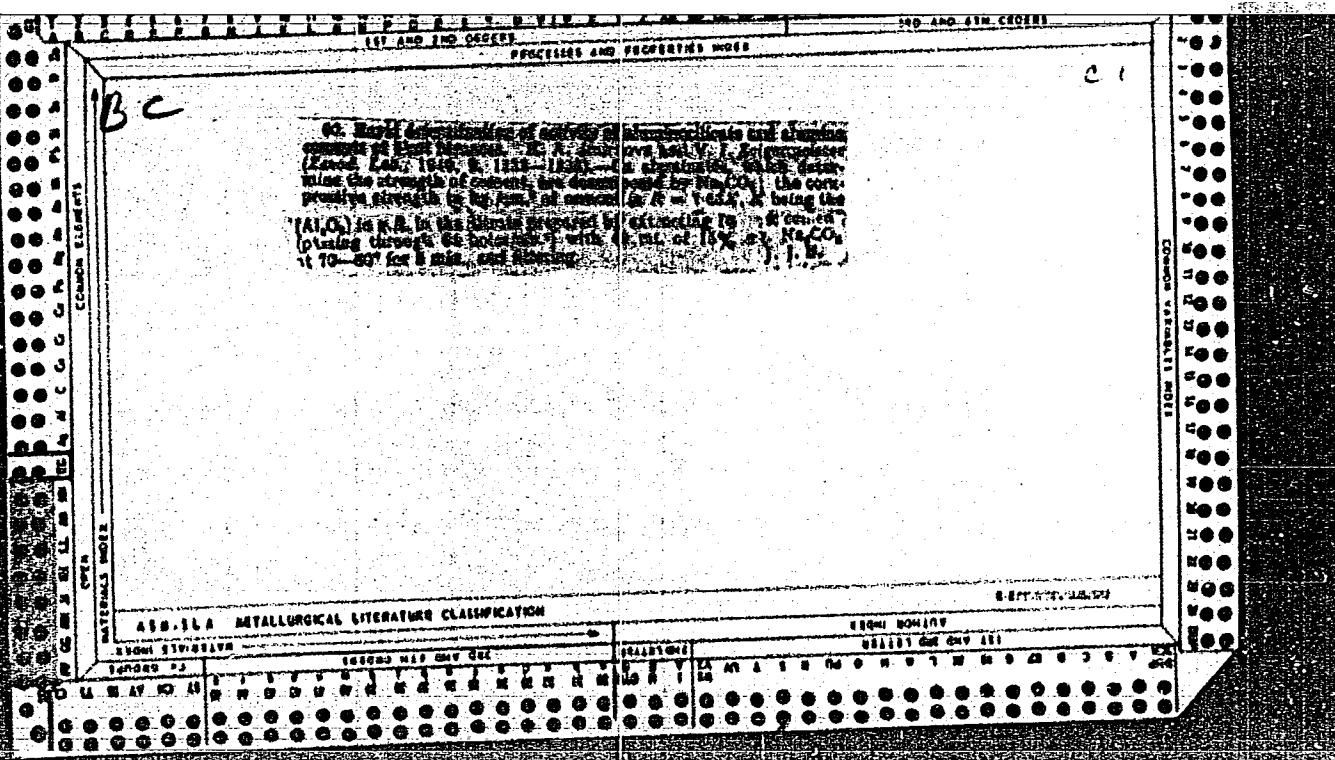
Title : Microbiological Study of Forest Soils.

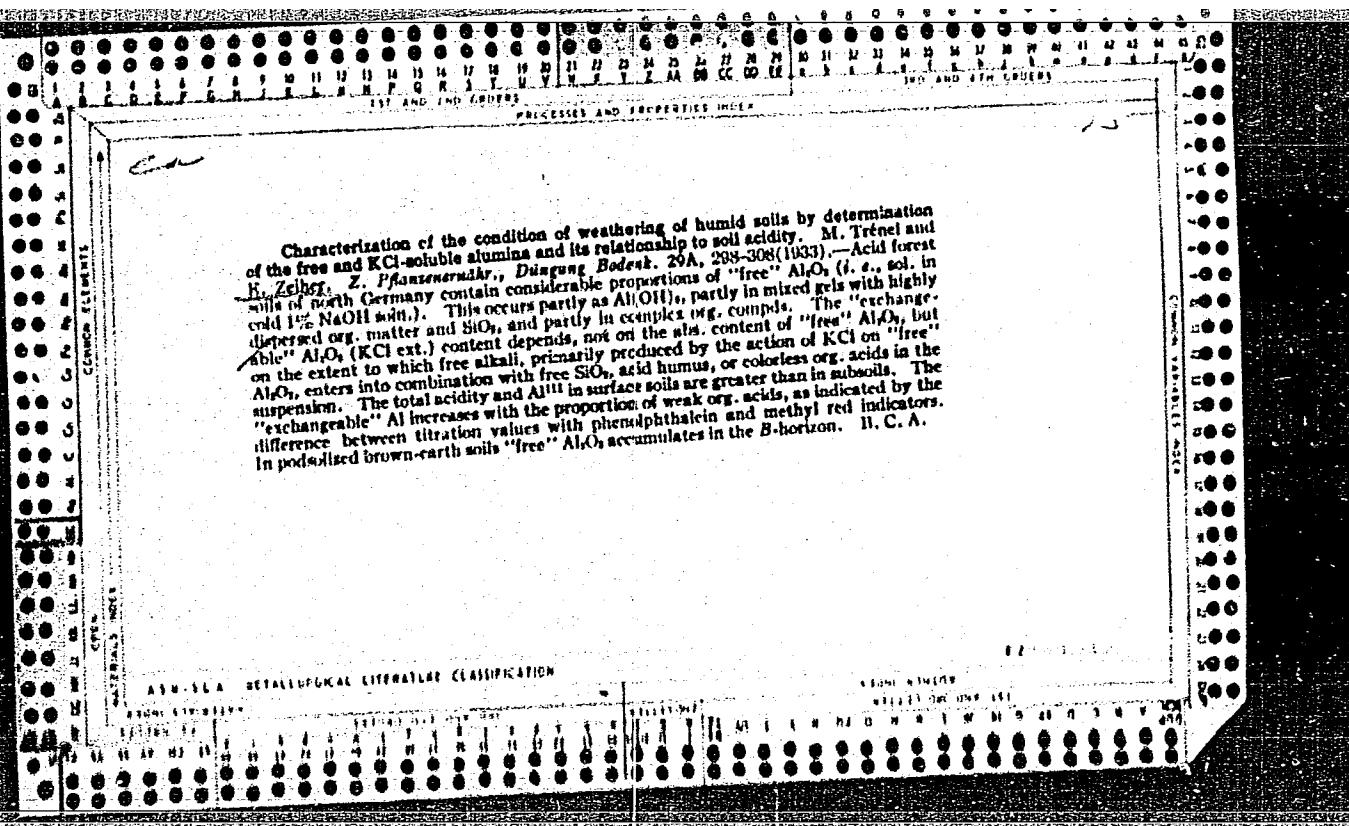
Orig Pub: Preslia, 1955, 27, No 1, 11-20.

Abstract: The composition of microorganisms is described in soils growing the following plants: Asarum europaeum, Asperula odorata, Carex pilosa, C. diditata, Festuca ovina. A gradual increase in intensity of soil nitrification processes is noted under Asarum europaeum compared with soils under Festuca ovina. A direct relation between vegetative mass formation and the intensity of soil microbiological processes is noted. The data are in 9 tables. The observations were conducted at Prague University.

Card : 1/1

-3-





22631

S/118/61/000/001/003/005
A161/A133

12.9100

AUTHORS: Yudin, N.P., Eydel'shteyn, I.A., Zeifert, V.P., Engineers

TITLE: Drifting combine "Karaganda - 1M"

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 1, 1961,
43-45

TEXT: The combine has been designed by the Karagandinskiy nauchno-issledo-vatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (Karaganda Scientific Research Institute of Coal) and the first unit was built at the Temir-Tauskiy liteyno-mekhanicheskiy zavod (Temir-Tau Foundry and Machine Plant). The "Karaganda-1" is intended for the drifting of horizontal and sloping (up to $\pm 12^\circ$) preparatory workings with 4.32 m^2 cross section area in coal and rocks of moderate hardness. It cuts coal (or rocks), removes it from the face and loads it on a reloader and CWP-11 (SKR-11) scraper chain conveyers. The work tools are a drill and a crown, and two cutting disks with replaceable cutting bits. The disks are rotating about the main machine shaft and at the same time on their

Card 1/6

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A161/A133

Drifting combine "Karaganda - 1M"

shafts in the opposite sense. They throw the loosened mass to the shield behind, or load it on a conveyer located on the lower part of the combine when passing the bottom side of the face. The working cut by the disks is round, 2.3 m in diameter. The berm milling cutters of the combine give the finished working and arched shape and at the same time move loose mass from the side walls to the conveyer on the combine. The work side of the conveyer is on the bottom, and its chain drives the berm milling cutters. The caterpillar, electric system and hydraulic system (slightly changed) are from the ПТКР-3 (PKG-3) combine. A centrifugal fan on the combine sucks off the dusty air from the working space. Propping is possible only behind the combine, and the driver is protected by a special shield. The technical data of the combine are: Work disks diameter - 1,000 mm; they are rotating at 47.3 - 106.48 rpm; the number of bits on one disk is 24, 12 and 6; the disk carrier operates with 2.85 rpm; the maximum diameter of the drill is 600 mm and the rotation velocity is 45.6 - 112 rpm; the maximum crown diameter is 130mm and the rotation speed is 169.4 - 426 rpm; hourly power of the electric motor is 65 kw, the continuous power is 28.5 kw, the armature rotation speed is 1,460 rpm. The scraper conveyer is driven by a 29 kw motor, the caterpillar by two 8 kw motors with 980 rpm. The work speed is 3.34, 4.27 and 6.01

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Drifting combine "Karaganda - 1M"

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m/h; maneuvering speed 68.4, 86.5 and 124.9 m/h. The 650 mm diameter berm cutters are rotating at 52 rpm. The loading scraper conveyor works with 1.27 m/sec chain speed. The total length of the combine is 6,800 mm, width over the caterpillar chains 1,860 mm, weight 17 ton. It has been tested in drifting the west airway in the No.120 mine of the "Saran'ugol'" coal trust, dangerous because of explosive coal dust, in the "Verkhnyaya Marianna" seam of varying thickness between 4.6 and 6.8 m. The seam is disturbed, includes many imbedded clay and shale layers and slopes 16-28°. The coal was transported by up to 13 SKR-11 conveyors to 1 km distance. The work face was sprinkled by an OH-2 (ON-2) pump through metal pipes and hoses from 1 km distance. A schematic drawing of the combine in the drift is included (Fig.2). The operating team consisted of the combine driver and 3-4 assistants installing permanent propping, working with the conveyors and bringing materials, one combine mechanic, 2-3 repair mechanics and 2-3 girls attending the conveyor lines. The highest drifting speed achieved per shift was 15 m, the average (minus downtime) was 3.2 m/h. The "Karaganda-1M" proved considerably more efficient than the PKG-3 combine with ГНЛ-30 (GNL-30) loader. The exhaust system of the combine reduced the dust content of the air to 40-88 mg/m³ (comparing to 102-130 mg/m³ without exhausting) at an airway length of

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A161/A133

Drifting combine "Karaganda - 1M"

500 m. At 100-150 m ventilated section length and 0.6 m/sec air flow, without the dust exhaust, the dust content was 40-70 mg/m³, or 20-25 times less than with the ПК-3 (PK-3), ПК-2М (PK-2M) and PKG-3 combines. The test proved that the "Karaganda-1M" with the described tools is fully acceptable for the conditions in the test seam, and it is cheaper in operation than other combines. Its drawback is the large unpropped space (14 square meter) because of the size of the caterpillar carriage. It managed 15° upward slope and 13° downward (comparing to a possible maximum of 5-7° with the PKG-3 with bucket loader). The combine as a whole and its individual components can be used for the development of a pilot series of larger combines for up to 7.6 m² face area single-track drifts and one for 15.7 m² double-track drift. There are 2 figures.

Card 4/6

ZEIGHER, Simion

Technical progress and some problems of organizing production and labor. Probleme econ 15 no.1:46-60 Ja '62.

1. Presedintele Comitetului de stat pentru problemele de munca si salarii (Bucuresti).

ZEIGHER, Simion

Creation of the technical and material basis of communism in the
U.S.S.R. Problems econ 14 no.9:3-19 S '61.

1. Presidențiale Comitetului de stat pentru munca și salarii.

(Russia—Communism)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3

ZHEYGUR, B.D. [Zeygurs, B.]; SERMONS, G.YA.

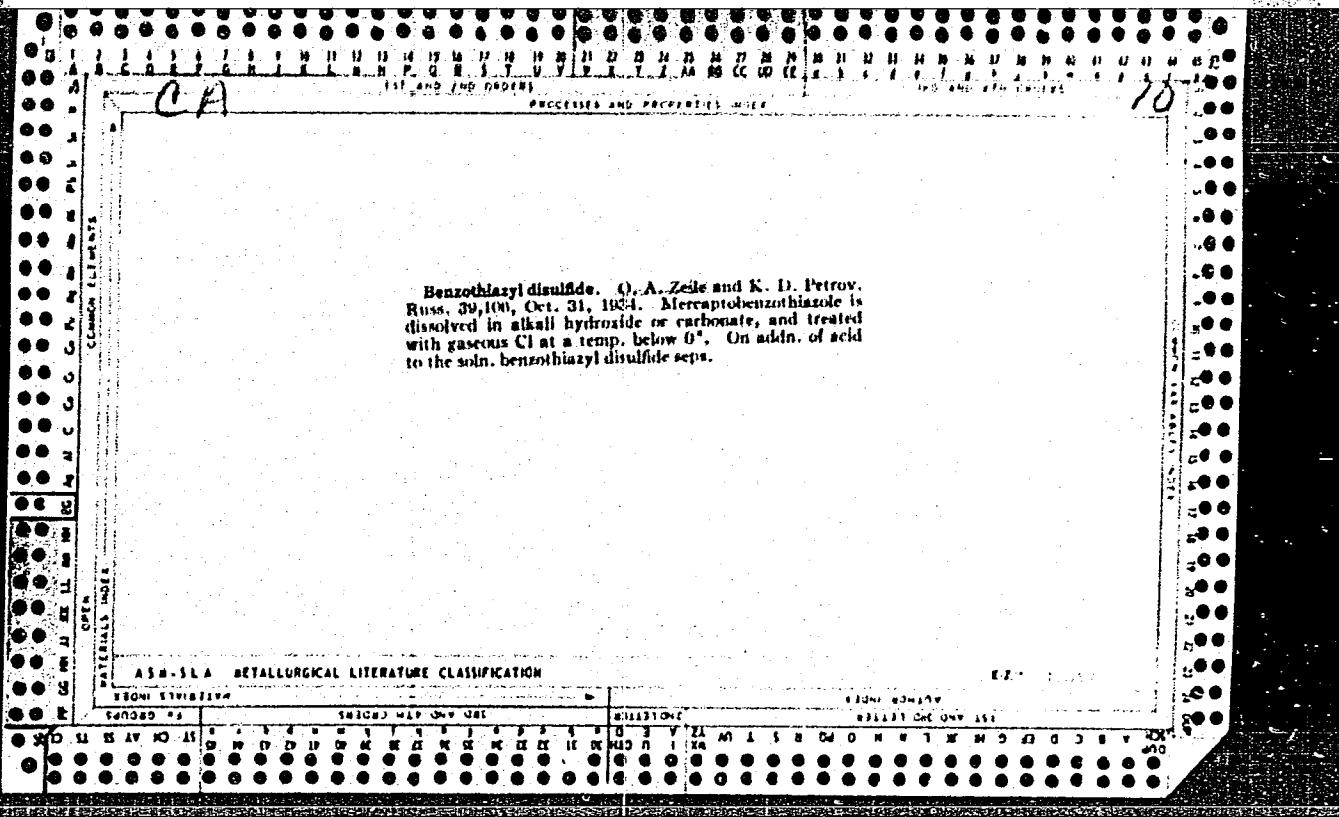
Pulse technique for measuring the rate of flow of a conducting fluid. Mag. gidr. no.1:141-146 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3"

ZEILE, P.

Valuable work in the history of progressive Latvian social thought,
Vestis Latv ak no.3:137-138 '62.



ZEILINSKI, J.; OLEWICZ, Z.

Problem of research and prospecting for crude oil and natural gas in Poland.

p. 237 (Nafta) Vol. 13, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Krakow, Poland

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7⁴ NO. 1, JAN. 1958

CAPEK, V.; KRYSL, J.; ZEINALI, I.

Dulcolax in the preparation of the colon for roentgenological examination. Cas. lek. cesk. 102 no.29/30:808-809 12 Jl '63.

1. Klinicka zakladna rentgenologicke katedry UDL, prednosta MUDr. J. Slanina II interni oddeleni nemocnice v Praze 8 - Bulovka, prednosta doc. dr. Zd. Maratka.
(COLON) (RADIOGRAPHY) (CATHARTICS)

ZEINEROVA, N.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology - Toxicology, Aminoacid Compounds.

U-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 13058

Author : Melichar, B., Jakubec, I., Zeinerova, N.

Inst : -
Title : Basic Salts of Aminoacids as Long Acting Antacids.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1955, 4, No 6, 294-297

Abstract : The following salts were prepared: certain salts of amino acids with aluminum, binary aluminum magnesium salts, as well as a basic aluminum salt of casein hydrolysate. By electrometric titration the antacid activity of two such compounds that had been obtained by different methods was determined and their possible use in lieu of salts of pure aminoacids was ascertained. New compounds were compared with those in use. The authors believe that a mixture of basic aluminum salts obtained in the preparation of casein hydrolysate are not inferior to the best antacids of the same type or to inorganic antacids.

Card 1/1

ZEINEROVA, Nadezda.

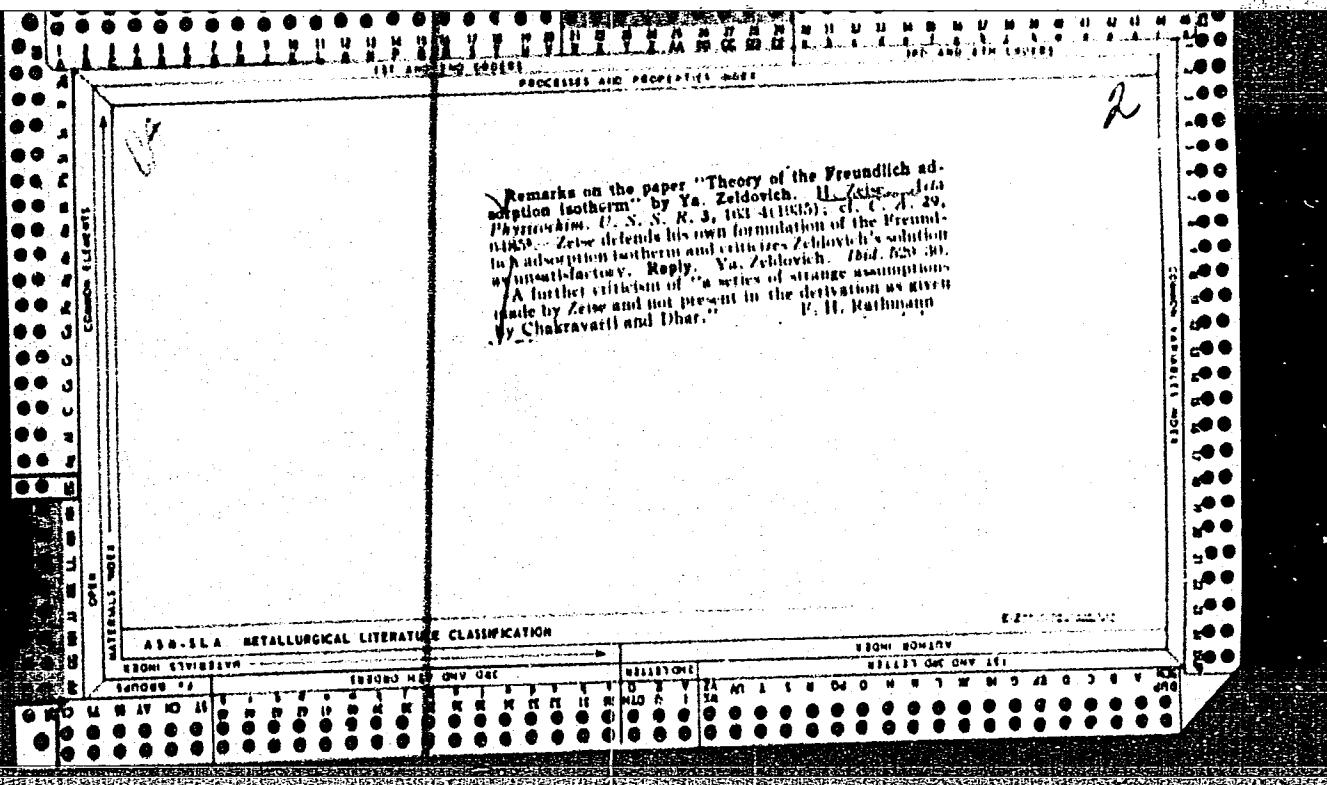
MELICHAR, Bohuslav; JAKUBEC, Ivo; ZEINEROVA, Nadezda

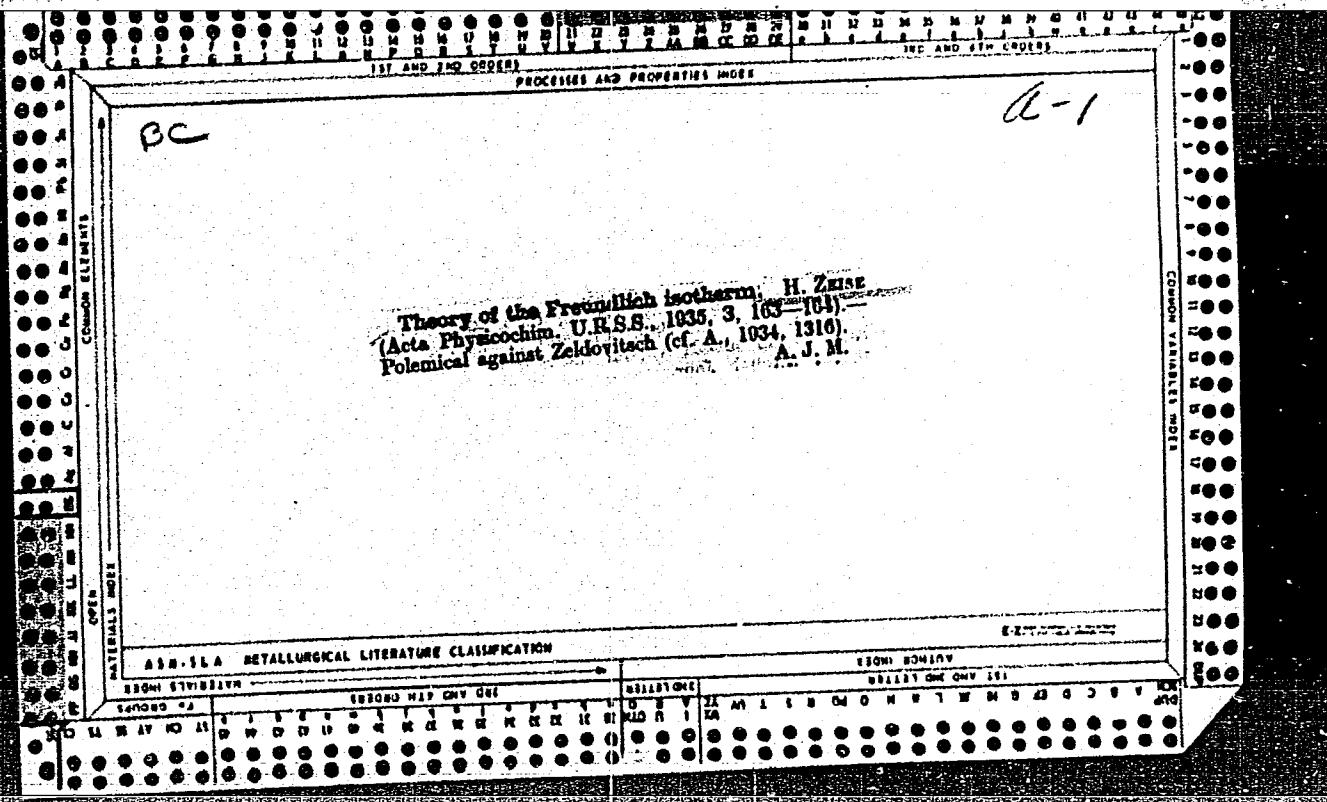
Basic salts of amino acids as antacids with protracted action.
Cesk.farm. 4 no.6:294-297 Jl '55.

1. Z Ustavu pro chemii farmaceutickou farmaceuticke fakulty v
Brne.

(AMINO ACIDS,
aluminum & aluminum-magnesium salts, antacid proper-
ties)

(ANTACIDS,
amino acids aluminum & aluminum-magnesium salts)





CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BARTUNKOVA, R., JANSKY, L., ZEISBERGER, E; Chair of General Zoology and Comparative Physiology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Charles University (Katedra Obecne Zoologie a Srovnavaci Fysiologie Prirodovedecky Fakulty KU), Prague.

"Adaptation to Cold and the Calorigenic Effect of Norepinephrine."
Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 95-96

Abstract: Adaptation to cold is accompanied by an increased sensitivity to norepinephrine effects. Norepinephrine induces metabolic changes similar to those of cold. Experiments with white rats at temperatures between -4 and +25°C were conducted for 3 weeks. The greatest metabolic response to norepinephrine was shown by rats kept for 3 weeks at -4°C, smallest in those at +25°C. Acclimatization is completed in 20 days at all temperatures. 1 Figure, 4 Western, 2 Czech references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 28 Sep 65.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ZEISBERGER, E. Department of Comparative Physiology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Charles University (Oddeleni Srovnavaci Fisiologie Prirodovedecké Fak., UK), Prague.

"Liver Thermogenesis During Rest of Rats Acclimatized to Heat and Cold."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 108

Abstract: Thermogenesis was investigated by measuring oxidation metabolism of perfused liver of rats. Livers of rats acclimatized to 5°C produce about 35% more heat than livers of rats acclimatized to 30°C. In rats acclimatized to cold, liver metabolism accounts for 25.8% of total metabolism; in those acclimatized to 30°C, only for 19.3%. 3 Western, 3 Czech references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 28 Sep 65.

1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3

AUTHOR: Ludwig, W.; Zelbo, G.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3

thank Dr. H. Oetmann for his interest in this work Dipl. Phys. G. Voigt for his interest-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001964220004-3"

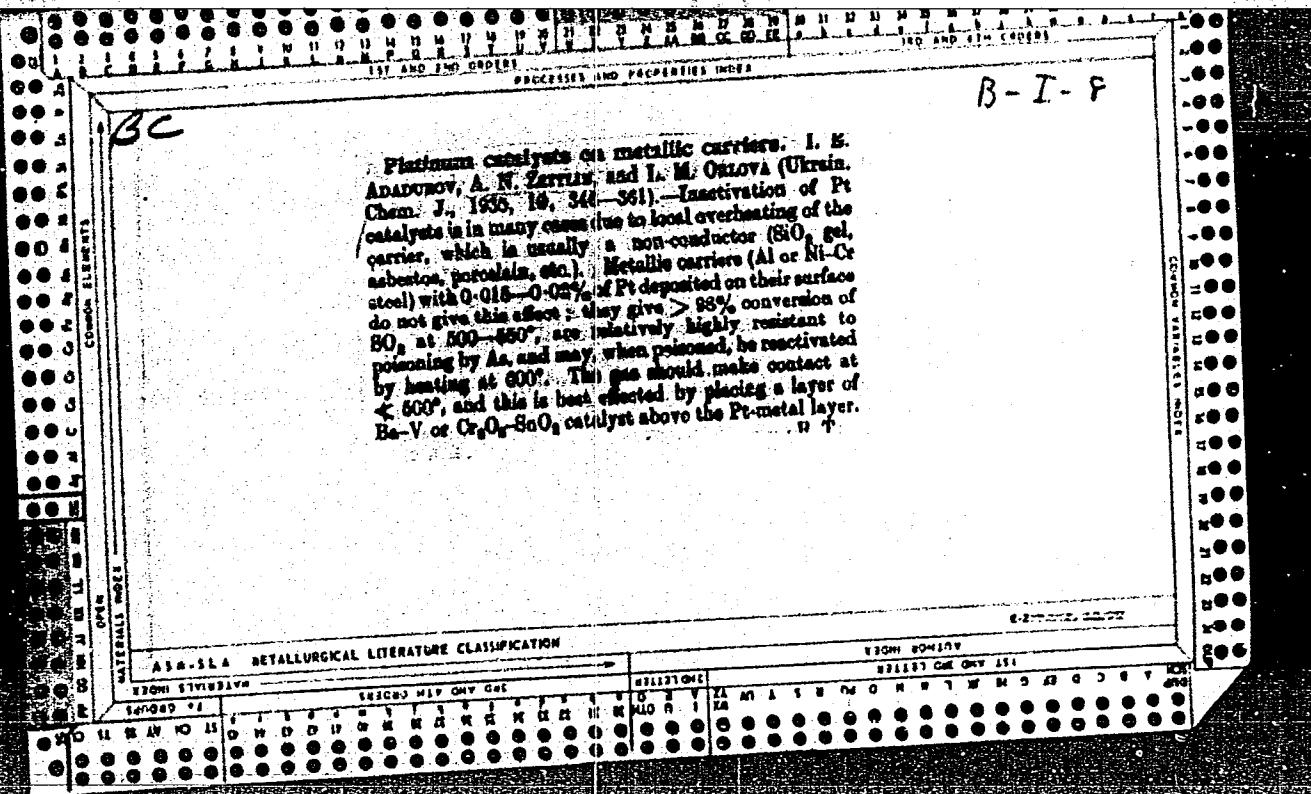
Organic Chemistry

CP
The synthesis of 2,3-methylphenylcoumarone and 2,3-phenylmethylcoumarone, and their oxidative cleavage. Model experiments related to the oxidation of lignin. A. Wacek and F. Zoller (Techn. Hochschule, Graz, Austria). Monatsh., 83, 7-12 (1962).—A mixt. of 50 g. PhCOCl·(OH)Me and 150 g. PhOH was heated quickly to 170-80°, treated with stirring portionwise with 50 g. BaO₂, heated 3.5 hrs. at this temp., poured into 400 cc. H₂O, and the product purified by soln. in Et₂O, washing free of phenolic material with aq. NaOH, and finally distn. in series to give 17 g. of a mixt. (I) of leucemic 2-methyl-3-phenyl- and 3-methyl-2-phenylcoumarones, b_2 175-8°. I was oxidized with CrO₃, Ac₂O-H₂O, and NaClO₄ under conditions employed for the oxidation of lignin with these reagents and the yields of BaOH, α -HOCH₂COMe, and α -HOC₂H₅COPh noted. The application of these data to lignin oxidation is discussed.
Irvin A. Pearl

ZEITLER, H.

Hyperbolic trigonometry in the Poincare spherical model. Acta
mat Hung 14 no.1/2:123-124 '63.

1. Weiden, Deutschland. Vorgelegt von G. Hajos.



M

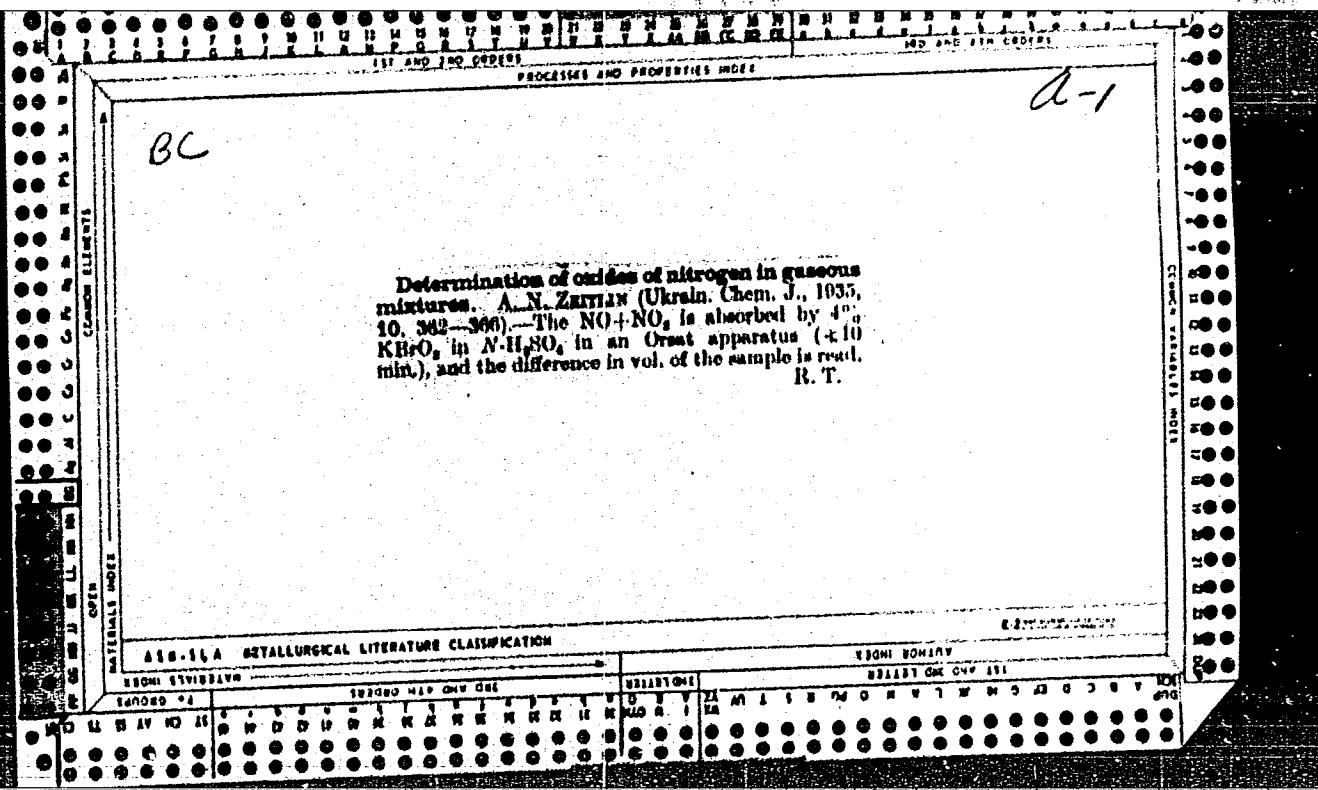
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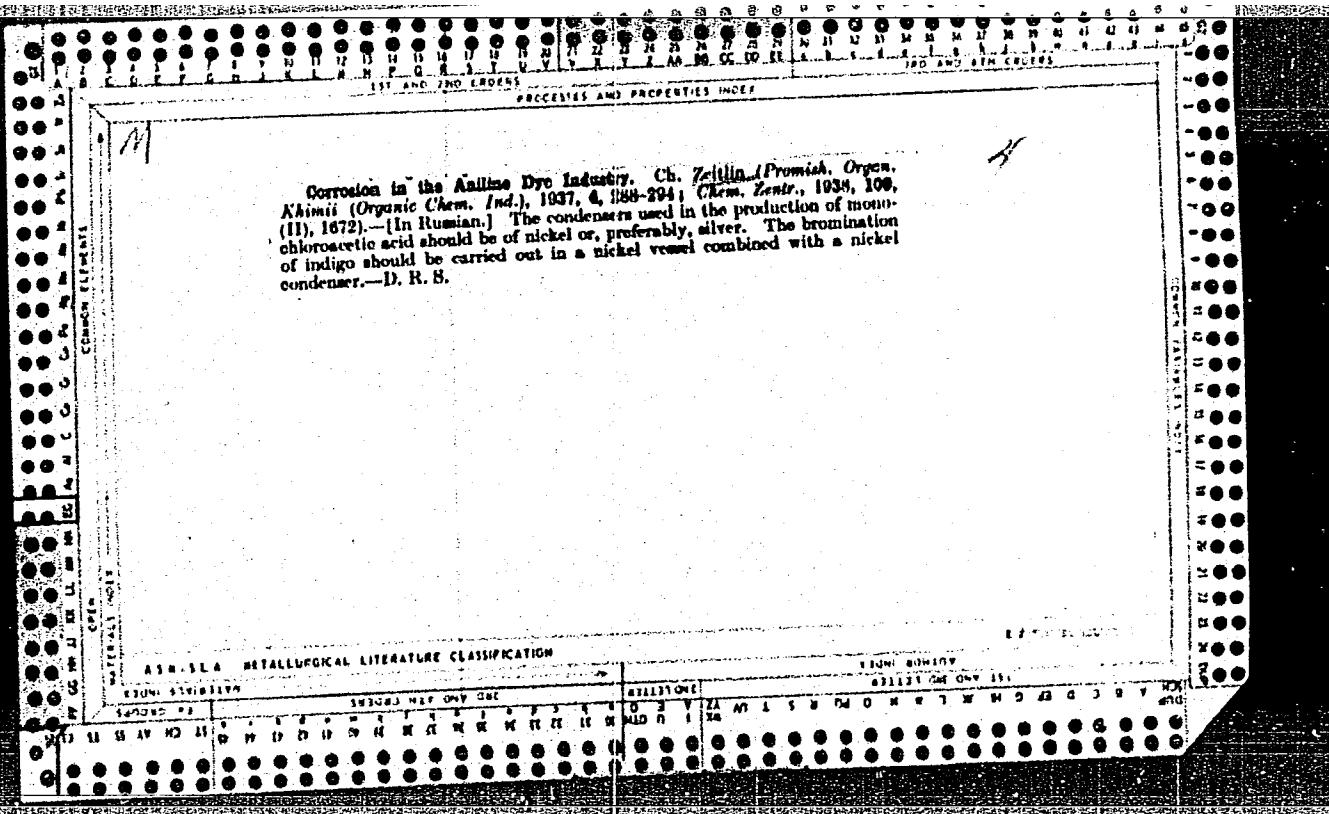
"Corrosion of Lead by Sulphuric and Nitroso-Sulphuric Acids of Different Strengths. I. N. Adadurov, A. N. Zeitlin, and L. M. Orlova (*Zhur. Priklad. Khimii (J. Applied Chem.)*, 1958, 31, 912-925).—[In Russian.] Determinations of the extent of possible corrosion were carried out by e.m.f. measurements. Comparison with the loss-in-weight method showed that in the electrical method the e.m.f. is on the average proportional to the corrosibility. Up to 80° C., there is direct proportionality between the increase in temperature and the degree of corrosion. The loss in weight of the lead decreases with decrease in the sp. gr. of the sulphuric acid. In nitroso-sulphuric acid at 80° C., minimum corrosion takes place in solutions of 54.0%–58.5% H₂S. Additions of copper, nickel, and tellurium to the lead do not increase its corrosion-resistance.—N. A.

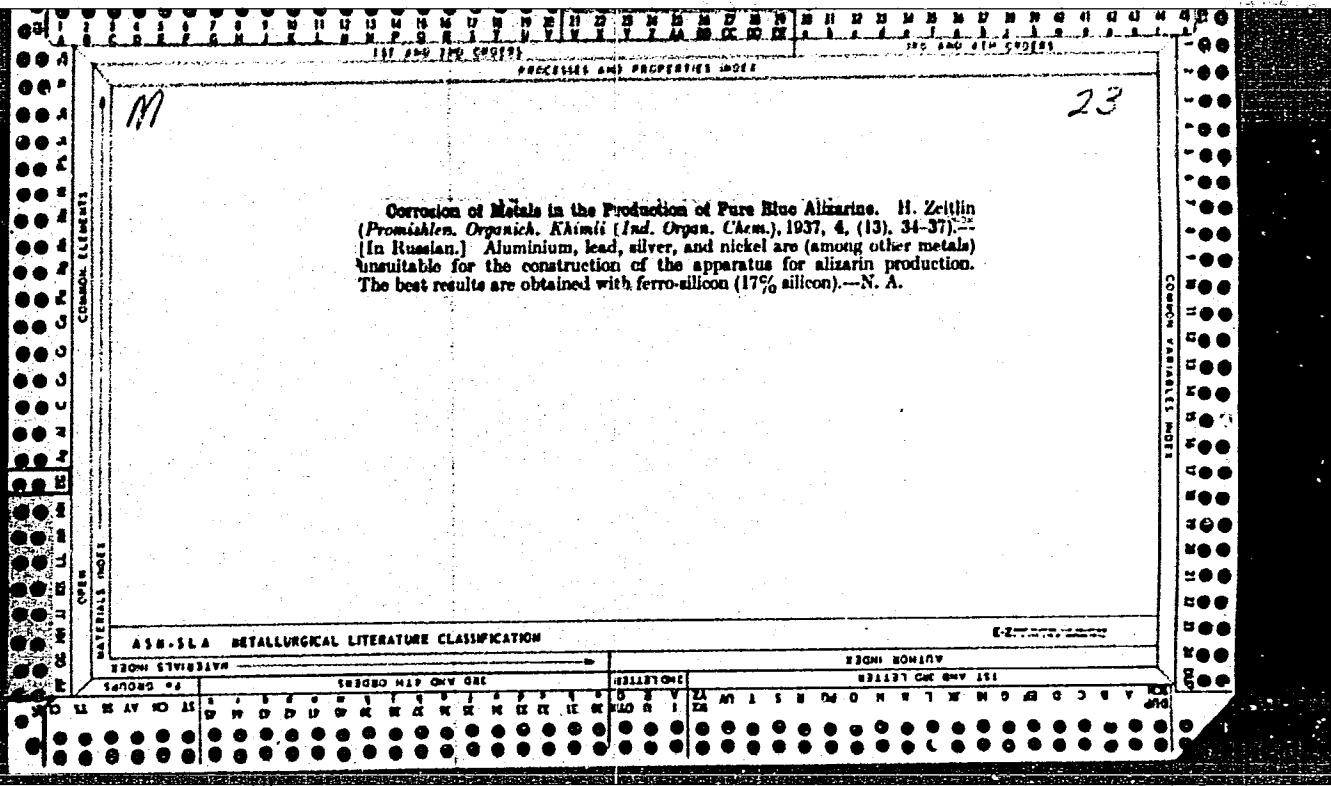
ATA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT	SEARCHED	SEARCHED INDEX	SEARCHED FILE	EXTRACTS												SEARCHED	SEARCHED INDEX	SEARCHED FILE
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
LEAD	X	X	X															
SULPHURIC ACID	X	X	X															
NITROSO-SULPHURIC ACID																		

		101 AND 102 COLUMNS		103 AND 104 COLUMNS	
		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		INDEX	
COPPER ELEMENTS	Oxygen	<p><i>"The Effect of the Carrier on the Change in Sensitivity of Platinum Catalysts due to Poisoning by Arsine." I. R. Adadurov, A. N. Zeitlin, and L. M. Orlova (Zhur. Priklad. Khimii (J. Applied Chem.), 1958, 31 (3), 399-410).—(In Russian) with German summary, pp. 410-411.—N. H. V.</i></p>			
MATERIALS INDEX	Oxygen				
AER-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
FROM SOURCE		TO SOURCE		CARTON NUMBER	
160285 *4	160382 HEP CNT 221	488181-51			
O 11 25 AT NO 25	G H D P F K E R M H Z W G D O Y	M A 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6			





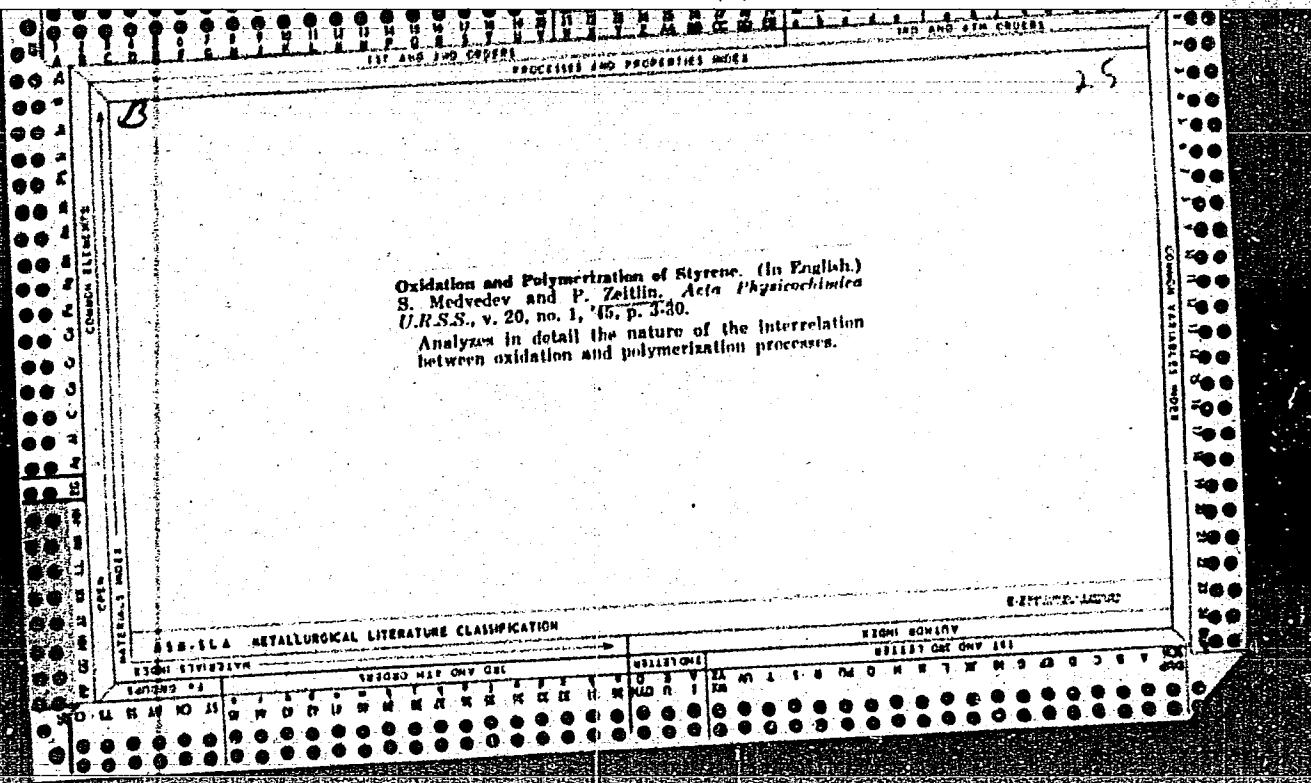


Circuit & Circuit Elements

W.C.

3087
Iterative Impedance and Resonance Curve of Sym-
metrical Homogeneous Recurrent Circuit. P. Kalan-
tary & L. Zetlin. (C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 10th
Feb. 1937, No. 31, pp. 281-284. In English)

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SUBJECTS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
BC	AI-8
Oxidation and polymerisation of styrene. S. Medvedev and P. Zeitlin (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1944, 18, 13-32).--Not too prolonged bubbling of O through styrene (I) at 70-90° yields in addition to polystyrene (II) peroxides, roughly equiv. amounts of PhCHO and CH ₂ O, and small amounts of CH ₂ Ph OH and OH CHPH CHO; BaOH is obtained in presence of much PhCHO. v of solution of (II) in CHCl ₃ is independent of the duration of polymerisation and is the lower the higher is the polymerisation temp; the calc. mol. wt, is 58,000--84,000. The rate v of oxidation (i.e., of O ₂ absorption) = the rate of polymerisation whatever the duration of experiment, temp., or composition of the solution; 2.6 mols. of O ₂ are absorbed for 1 mol. of (I) polymerised. In one experiment v first increased and then remained const. The increase of v with temp. does not conform to Arrhenius rule. CH ₂ O and (II) do not affect v. Ba ₂ O and PhCHO raise v, especially the beginning of oxidation, without changing the final v. Glass wool depresses the initial and raises the final v. The behaviour of v is explained by assuming two chain reactions involving peroxides and free radicals. J. J. B.	

Mr. Abs.

AI-9, Reactions

Oxidation and polymerisation of styrene. S. Belovlev and P. Zeitlin (J. Russ. Chem. Russ., 1944, 13, 13-32).--Not too protracted bubbling of O_2 through styrene (I) at 70-90° yields in addition to polystyrene (II) peroxides, roughly equiv. amounts of PhCHO and CH_2O , and small amounts of $CH_2Ph\cdot OH$ and $OH\cdot CHPh\cdot CHO$; BzOH is obtained in presence of much PhCHO. η of solutions of (II) in $CHCl_3$ is independent of the duration of polymerisation and is the lower the higher is the polymerisation temp.; the calc. mol. wt. is 58,000-84,000. The rate v of oxidation (i.e., of O_2 absorption) \propto the rate of polymerisation whatever the duration of experiment, temp., or composition of the solution; 2.4 mols. of O_2 are absorbed for 1 mol. of (I) polymerised. In one experiment v first increased and then remained const. The increase of v with temp. does not conform to Arrhenius' rule. CH_2O and (II) do not affect v . Bz $_2O$ and PhCHO raise v , especially the beginning of oxidation, without changing the final v . Glass wool depresses the initial and raises the final v . The behaviour of v is explained by assuming two chain-reactions involving peroxides and free radicals. J. J. B.

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F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

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